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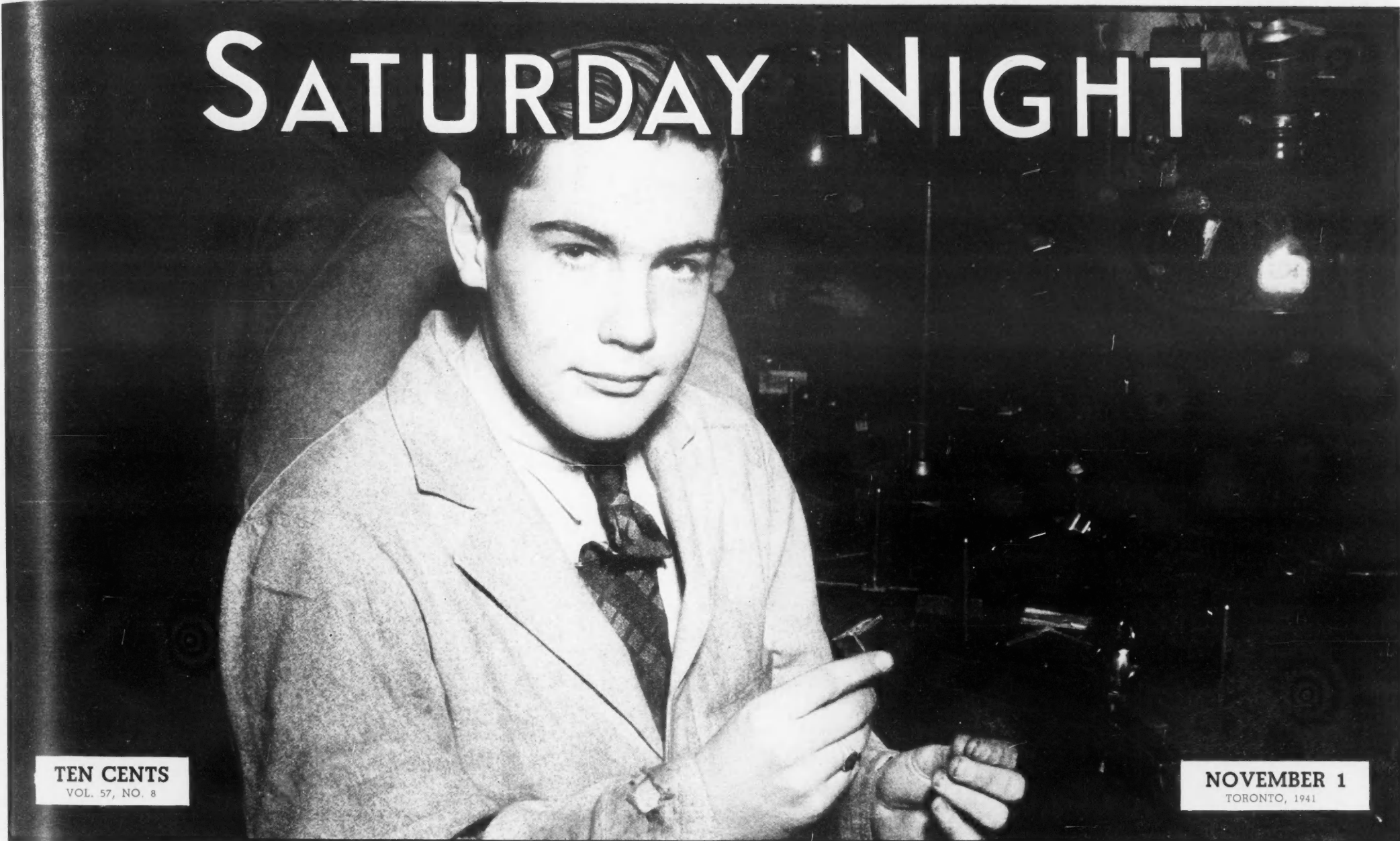
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# Here Comes the New World Order

By H. DYSON CARTER  
SEE PAGE NINE

## SATURDAY NIGHT



TEN CENTS  
VOL. 57, NO. 8

NOVEMBER 1  
TORONTO, 1941

A YOUNG CANADIAN APPRENTICE IN CANADA'S YOUNGEST INDUSTRY—DIAMOND CUTTING. THE STORY IS ON PAGE 4 AND 5.

## THE FRONT PAGE

READERS of this journal will be pleased to know that Mr. B. K. Sandwell, the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, has returned to this continent after his recent visit to Britain and is back in the office as this issue goes to press. Mr. Sandwell has been in Britain for several weeks with a party of representative Canadian journalists who were, during that time, the guests of the British Council. While in Britain the Canadian visitors were shown many unusual courtesies; they were received by Prime Minister Churchill and other high officials of the government, they were shown important aspects of Britain's war effort, they were given information not available to the general public and they were permitted to examine and to estimate for themselves the extent of bomb damage in London and several other important cities.

Two articles written by Mr. Sandwell during his trip appear in this issue, and others will appear later. No restrictions were placed by the British on the freedom of utterance of the Canadian journalists.

### Wages and Bonuses

THE supplementary statement last week-end by the Minister of Labor, Mr. McLarty, regarding the methods of applying the wage-restriction and cost-of-living bonus payments under the Government's new price and wage control scheme, did much to clarify the situation. All businesses employing fifty or more persons (in the case of building trades employ-ers, ten or more) must pay a bonus based on the rise in the cost-of-living index as determined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; wages are "frozen" as of November 15 throughout business and industry and increases in basic wage rates prohibited without the sanction of the National War Labor Board or one of the five subsidiary regional boards. Employers and labor will be equally represented in the composition of the National Board, with a chairman appointed by the Government. Provincial ministers of labor will be chairmen of the regional boards.

Last week this paper called attention to the possible consequences of compulsory bonus

payments upon employers having no margin of earnings with which to pay them. Mr. McLarty covered this by stating that employers who can convince the National Board that they are financially unable to pay will be authorized to refrain from doing so or to pay only in part. Another important point was taken care of when he stated that employers who have granted wage increases since the war began will pay a bonus for the first time on or about February 14 next on the basis of the increase in the cost of living between October 1, 1941, and January, 1942. The wage increases already granted will be assumed to have covered the rise in the cost of living until then. If employees claim otherwise, they can make representations accordingly to the National Labor Board, who will adjudicate. An individual worker can state his case to his regional

board, and decisions of the latter may be appealed to the National Board. The bonus is to be paid to all workers, irrespective of their earnings, who are not above the rank of foreman.

Obviously there will be many controversial issues to be decided by the national and regional boards, notably as to whether certain workers are or are not above the rank of foreman, and we may assume that the success or failure of the wage and bonus portion of the whole control scheme will depend upon how wisely those decisions are made. It is a tremendous task, and there will be many headaches. Impartiality, at least, seems to be assured by the composition of the National Board. If the parties to the issues to be decided present their cases and accept the decisions in a spirit of reasonableness and patriotism, the scheme may

work. All decent Canadians will try to make it do so.

Whether the broader control scheme, of which wage and bonus control is a part, will work is more doubtful, since it depends more definitely upon economic factors not wholly controllable by government. In many cases, industry's profit margins, already greatly restricted by wartime taxes and costs, will now be further reduced by the necessity of paying cost-of-living bonuses in the face of fixed prices for products. If incentive to produce is thus lessened, will not production suffer? We will hope not, but it should be noted that there is a strong movement in Britain for the reduction of the excess profits tax, on the ground that increased incentive to produce would best serve the national ends.

### Kilkenny Cat Theory

ALTHOUGH we do not wish to make too much of the matter, we should like to call our readers' attention to portion of a speech which was made recently before the Town of Mount Royal Civilian Protection Committee; the speaker was the Rev. Father W. X. Bryan, S. J., professor of philosophy and economics at Loyola College. The report in the *Montreal Gazette* of October 9 quotes Father Bryan as saying: "Personally, I would be perfectly satisfied if the Nazis and Russians went to it like a couple of Kilkenny cats, fighting so hard that nothing was left in the end but their tails. The present situation has not changed my opinions one bit. There is no possibility of these skunks changing. I have never known a reformed skunk."

First of all, we should like to point out that the Kilkenny cat theory of warfare is basically unsound. Nazidom, which is a political opinion, may be destroyed, but the Russian people can never be destroyed. Let us be realistic: Russia, and the communistic life of its people, are facts, and we cannot ignore them. Secondly, the opinion expressed by Father Bryan is not one which a man of his position and influence should express concerning a country

(Continued on Page Three)

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## Britons Hold a Thanksgiving Day For The R.A.F. And Grow Angry With The Government

THESE three young Empire airmen are kneeling at prayer in Westminster Abbey. Nearest the camera is a New Zealand sergeant pilot. Next to him is a wireless operator. The third man is a Leading Aircraftman.

The occasion is R.A.F. Sunday which was observed in England one month ago. On that day, people throughout the length and breadth of the country prayed for British airmen, for those still flying and for those in hospitals and prison camps. The Archbishop of Canterbury declared it would be a day of thanksgiving for the great deliverance wrought by the R.A.F. slightly over one year ago in the Battle of Britain.

In the year which has elapsed since the Battle of Britain, Britons have had much to be thankful for, much to despair about.

It has been a year in which the Royal Air Force has thrown into Hermann Goering's teeth the boast that his mighty Luftwaffe would blast it from the skies.

One year ago, London was taking a shellacking from the air such as no city has ever endured. Today it has been two months since London has had an air raid alarm.

It has been a year in which, on June 22, a God-given respite was granted hard-pressed Empire forces when Germany and Rumania attacked Russia along an 1,800-mile front from Finland to the Black Sea.

As the "greatest battle in the history of the world" was joined, Hitler announced that his forces would be in Moscow by the end of July. Today, after four months of the bloodiest and most sustained fighting, Moscow has not fallen, but the enemy is literally at the city's gates. If Moscow falls, the morale of the Empire forces will have received a kick in the stomach; if Moscow falls, men say, any British government but Winston Churchill's would fall with it.

For today in England there is a great clamor about lack of effective aid to Russia and the bulk of the British Press and the working men of England are demanding an invasion of the Continent. The London "Evening Standard" cracked: "We are not pinning down the Germans by sitting at Suez." And a bitter London wag quipped: "Britain is sending all aid to Russia short of war."

By last week's end, the clamor had reached even the House of Commons, and the Sunday "Times" political commentator was moved to remark: "It would be idle to deny there has lately been a good deal of unrest among the members." Under the heading "Second Raters" the Sunday "Pictorial" lashed out: "... 5 out of every 10 of the whole 615 (members of parliament) were elected 6 years ago to see Baldwin give us 'safety first' and no airplanes, and the bulk of the others either bought their seats for cash or had them handed to them for services ... to a trade union."

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Aid For Minesweepers

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

WOULD you kindly publish an 'Appeal for Aid for British Minesweepers' received from the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. The National Secretary writes: "How we are going to clothe these men and their families this winter, I do not know. There are no reserves of comforts on hand at any of the Depots. The men require now, immediately, heavy woollen garments. Civilian help in Britain is cut off with the rationing of clothing. We shall be very grateful for everything received."

The Overseas Parcels League will accept and ship without delay, at no cost to the donor, any contributions for these men. Now accepted as the British Minesweepers' Auxiliary, the League is shipping weekly some five hundred woollen garments direct to the Seamen's Missions in Britain. Consignments are taken over by them at Port of Landing and distributed where needs are the most pressing. We ask your help. The League operates with no overhead cost at all and weekly ships all stores in hand, to date with no losses.

Comforts are needed most in the order given. Heavy turtle-neck sweaters, sea stockings, socks, sleeveless sweaters, scarves, caps, Balaclavas, mittens. On application, instructions for the making of any of these with the exception of the turtle-neck sweaters will gladly be furnished. These are machine-knit and are purchased from the factories as a more suitable, better-wearing and warmer garment than can be knitted by hand, also they are cheaper. Two dollars donates a sweater. Information regarding these also will gladly be given by writing the address below.

Minesweeping, because of the personal sacrifices necessary, is a voluntary service, yet such is the calibre of the men, that when the Admiralty took over all but one trawler from the pre-war premier fishing port of the world (this is oft-bombed Hull) every man volunteered and went with his boat. Mr. Churchill, speaking recently said of the minesweeping service: "We don't hear much about the mining menace now, yet almost every night thirty or forty enemy airplanes are casting these destructive engines, with all their ingenious variations, in the most likely spots to catch our shipping. We don't hear much about it because men and ships are toiling ceaselessly to clear the approaches to ports every morning of the deadly deposits of the night. It is going on night after night and day after day, and it may well be imagined, as the service has to be performed in all weathers constantly under the attack of the enemy, how excellent is the service rendered by the faithful men engaged in it. It is done in secret and in silence, and we live on."

THEO. WALLGATE,  
Hon. President,  
Overseas Parcels League,  
424 Lansdowne Ave.,  
Westmount, Que.

## Lace Made in Canada

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR October 4 issue, there is an article entitled "Lace Missionary." I am sure that title has all the requisites of a good one for it catches the interest at once and impels the reader to delve into its contents. But when I had finished the article, I caught myself pondering over the meaning of the word "Missionary."

No doubt Mrs. Allen's display makes a fine contribution to the work of preaching the gospel of lace-making to our Canadian people, but I wonder is the author aware that lace is actually made in Moose Jaw?

I have visited two of these lace-makers and have watched them at work with 20, 30 and 50 pairs of bobbins, making lace as delicate as cobwebs, cluny, torchon, point, Maltese,

Brussels, Buckinghamshire, etc. Another one of this group uses as many as 120 pairs of bobbins, while another has even woven the linen on which the lace can be used.

With the lace makers of European countries being used to making munitions and weapons of destruction, it may yet fall to Canada to uphold these old traditions, along with many others now rapidly disappearing, and it is to these gifted ladies that our country will then have to turn.

I asked one of the ladies if she were passing on her art to anyone, for such things should belong to her country and the future, but she said, "No, no one today is interested in making lace—this is the age of machines!" In Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh one can see lace made over three hundred years ago.

I was reminded too of the time I saw the stained glass window of the Last Supper in the Forest Lawn Memorial in Los Angeles, and how appalled I was to learn it was made by the sole surviving member of the last family of stained glass-makers in Italy. Yes, it is a pity to let these arts die out.

Perhaps Marion Simms will write more articles on missionary work in the arts, and start a Renaissance along these lines. I, for one, feel that this materialistic world of ours would derive much benefit from such a revival.

MOOSE JAW, SASK. A. STANISLAWSKI

## The Duke Unworthy?

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ with surprise and dismay the article in the October 18 issue of your paper entitled "Felicities for the Duke."

At a time when Canada is urging her people to make every sacrifice and asking her young men particularly to give up their wives, their children, their families, and even life itself if necessary, in answer to the call of duty, it is hardly fitting to felicitate one who was quite willing to turn his back on his own very special duty in order to please himself.

It is an offence to those who have a moral sense to imply that five years have "wiped his slate clean" as far as Canada is concerned, and I know that I am but one of many Canadians who feel very far from welcoming him to our country now or at any time in the future.

In the opinion of many of us the Duke of Windsor is quite unworthy to receive either our felicitations or our welcome.

ELISEY V. N. SEYMENIS  
Kent, Conn.

## SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1860

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor

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WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor

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## (Continued from Page One)

Farewell, Mr. Baxter

## The B.C. Elections

LOW

"GAD, SIR, WE CAN'T START OFF WITH THE ENEMY'S BACK TURNED. ALL OUR PLANS ARE FOR WHEN THEY'RE FACING US."

**WE MUST HAVE THEIR UNDIVIDED ATTENTION**

## General Winter on Duty

## Racial Agitators

OF CORSET HELPS

STUART DAVIDSON HEMSLEY.

An official of the United States Department of State predicts that Germany is going to take over Italy. And we suppose that after that Germany will take over Czechoslovakia and Poland.

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# Young Diamond Cutting Industry in Canada ...



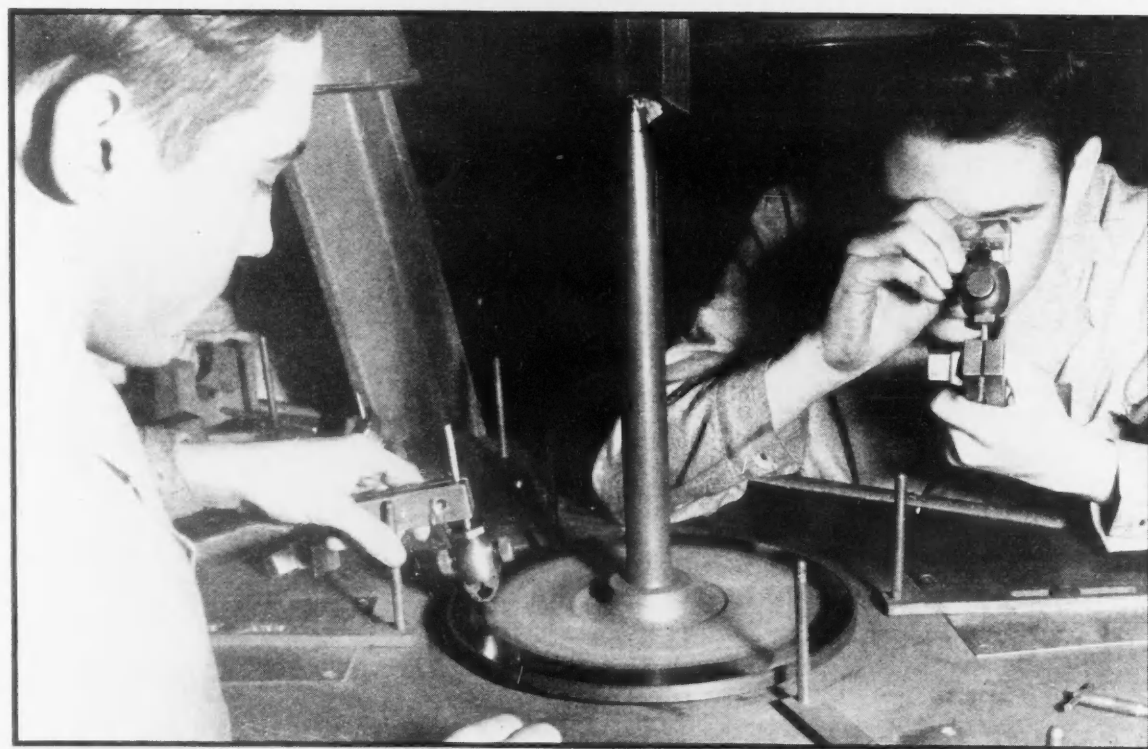
Weighing the rough diamonds. Scales like this are so delicate they weigh the mark of a lead pencil on paper



An expert marks a diamond for sawing. He examines the diamond, marks it in ink for the cutting which will best display it, then ...



... it is sawn with saws with an edge as fine as a razor. The sawing takes 1½ days



Polishing the diamond. "... a high speed wheel of cast iron, impregnated with diamond dust is used on the tiny surfaces." The diamond polishing operation follows the cutting .....



... where the facets or faces are put on the stone — 33 on the top and 25 on the bottom



Angle of the finished diamond is measured. It must be 41 degrees to sparkle best

**D**OWN on their hands and knees, under a work bench, a group of teen age boys and girls were carefully sweeping, peering, examining cracks in the floor. One of them had dropped a tiny object. It was smaller than a pea, but it was one of the most precious things for its size in the world.

They were looking for a lost diamond.

These same youngsters, averaging from fifteen to sixteen years in age, represent the nucleus of a brand new industry in Canada which promises to grow to considerable proportions before this war is ended. They are the Canadian pioneers of a craft which has almost exclusively been carried on in two European centres now overrun by the Nazi invaders — Antwerp in Belgium and Amsterdam in Holland. They are diamond technicians in training; Canadian boys and girls who have been selected by representatives of a refugee industry to supply the Canadian market with these precious stones, which, besides their use for adornment purposes, are so necessary to industrial Canada from its mines to its workshops of peace and war.

In a well-lighted and ventilated shop in a building on King Street in Toronto you will find a staff of sixty-five craftsmen and women — sawers, cutters and polishers. Up to about five months ago only seven of these people had ever worked on diamonds before. The rest are apprentices who last year were in high school. In a few short weeks under the supervision of veteran workers, they have begun to pick up a trade which, in the diamond centres of Europe, was a closed guild, with only one entrance to it, and that by invitation.

**F**OREMAN of the new factory is a young Dutchman, Jacobus Nunes Vaz, who, with other highly-skilled key men, was a great help in establishing the new industry.

Jacobus, or Jack, to give his name the English equivalent, after years of apprenticeship, became so efficient in his trade, that as time went on he was able to establish his own business with connections in all parts of the world.

But came World War II, and one morning, May 16, 1940, without any hint of invasion, Jack was awakened

about four o'clock by the dropping of bombs, both high explosive and incendiaries, on the city. His wife turned on the radio and an excited announcer was heard telling the people of Belgium that the Germans were coming. Two days later the invaders were within twenty miles of the city, and, because the government told everybody who could get out of the country to leave, Nunes Vaz and his wife made up their minds in ten minutes and took steps to depart.

**T**HE Nunes Vaz had anticipated an invasion and they had the forethought to provide themselves with visas to Spain, Portugal, Brazil, the United States and Canada. An automobile was purchased to leave the country, but when they were ready to go they found there was no gas available.

Abandoning all their possessions, Jack's stock of diamonds and tools, the Nunes Vaz, with just the clothes on their backs, managed to board a train with thousands of other refugees, for Ostend.

Finally Bordeaux was reached, with the latter part of the journey taken by taxi at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. Crossing the border they arrived in Spain and thence to the little university town of Coimbra, in Portugal, where they had friends. After resting from their harrowing experience, they proceeded to Lisbon in the hopes of booking passage across the ocean.

While in Lisbon, Nunes Vaz met Henry Freudman of the firm of H. and M. Freudman, for over fifty years one of the best known diamond firms in Antwerp, with sales outlets throughout the world. Freudman had a brother-in-law by the name of Gross, who had been his manager and partner in Canada for twenty years or so. Between them they had decided, that with the European trade cut off to the rest of the world, the industry could be established in Canada, provided they could get the skilled craftsmen to carry it on. It was a logical move, inasmuch as most of the great diamond mines in the world were in British territory.

Nunes Vaz, who had not met Freudman until he arrived in Lisbon, accepted the proposition to come to this country and to establish a nucleus of the first industry of its kind here.

Story by Harold Sutherland



# ...Is Taught To Young Canadian Apprentices



One of the youngsters of High School age who are serving as industry's apprentices



Looking for a lost diamond. "It was smaller than a pea but it was one of the most precious things for its size in the world"



An expert demonstrates to an apprentice the various cuts which can be made on a diamond to make it look its best

Stopping off in New York, Nunes Vaz purchased the tools necessary for the sawing, cutting and polishing of diamonds and proceeded to this country. Since their arrival here the whole family have been so happy that they hope they will be able to make it their permanent abode.

IN HOLLAND the craft is usually handed down from father to son and it is rare that an outsider can get into the trade. But wars bring many changes and pupils were looked for, strangers to the business, who could meet the requirements necessary to become a good diamond technician.

The Eastern High School of Commerce in Toronto provided most of the apprentices. Some fifty boys and girls from fifteen to sixteen years of age were selected, who had normal intelligence, a better than average knowledge of mathematics, good eyes, sensitive touch and quick reactions; and in less than five months many of them are receiving bonuses on top of their regular apprenticeship pay. This means that some are already earning from eighteen to twenty dollars a week.

It takes, according to Nunes Vaz, about six months to train the average pupil, and to attain real skill, about three years in the trade. Some diamond technicians, after years of experience, the experts in their field, receive wages anywhere from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a week.

The skill of a diamond technician is confined to about three departments, sawing, cutting and polishing. When a diamond in the rough comes up for sawing it first of all goes to an expert who, upon examination, decides how it should be cut to get the most out of it. He marks lines on the stone and it goes to the men on the saws, a battery of power-driven delicate tools having as their cutting edge a steel saw as fine as a razor blade. Only a diamond can cut a diamond so these blades are impregnated with diamond dust and olive oil. Rotating at tremendous speeds, they still take a day to cut through a stone of one karat.

After a diamond has been sawn it goes to the cutters who are experts in putting the facets or faces on the stone. Fifty-eight of them, thirty-

three on the top and twenty-five on the bottom, a system of cutting all worked out in the early days of the trade to reflect the greatest amount of light and to give the stone its maximum sparkle.

After cutting, comes the polishing. And here again a high-speed wheel of cast iron, impregnated with diamond dust, is used on the tiny surfaces. On small stones some of them not much larger than the head of a pin one can imagine the keen eyesight and co-ordination of hand and brain required by the apprentices to polish the minute surfaces.

A MAGNIFYING glass, or what the trade calls a "loupe," is used constantly by the boys and girls following the progress of their work. It is the only way in which the fifty-eight facets can be perceived. In the polishing, the instrument is held by a tool known as a "dop"—a Dutch term; and it is interesting to note that because there are no English words that describe the processes and tools of the diamond craft, that these Canadian youngsters are being taught foreign words from the Netherlands in their working vocabulary.

One of the most skilled jobs is not cutting diamonds at all. It is the balancing of the polishing wheels, which because of the high speed at which they rotate—some 3,400 revolutions a minute—must be of exactly even balance on all sides to prevent bouncing when the stones touch it.

Every other day, these wheels are taken from the machines and tested. In one of the illustrations you will see a young lad in the process of re-balancing one of them by spinning the wheel on a metal spindle with his thumb over the end of the axis and pressed against his lips. As he spins the wheel by hand, he can tell by the sensitive vibration on his mouth if the balance is true or not, and then, by trial and error, he attaches lead weights to the underside.

When one considers the difficulty in mining these precious stones, their journey from South Africa to clearing houses in London, to Canada, and then all the skill and craftsmanship required in their processing when they arrive here—is it any wonder that a young man, when he goes to buy his fiancée a symbol of their troth, is assessed what he is?



An apprentice examines the tools of his trade. The apprentices were selected because they had "normal intelligence, a . . . knowledge of mathematics, good eyesight . . . and quick reactions"



Polishing wheel is balanced by feeling vibrations on thumb pressed against teeth



Picking the ring. " . . . is it any wonder that a young man is assessed . . . what he is . . . ?

Photographs and Front Cover by Mathews



# Price Control a Prelude to Money Depreciation?

BY W. A. McKAGUE

TO SUGGEST that the very scheme which is patently designed to sustain the purchasing power of money may have the depreciation of money as its ulterior motive appears paradoxical, but a little study of the general problem of war economy and finance will show the suggestion to be not at all far-fetched. In fact price-fixing becomes a logical step along the route. Even though the present Government may

not view it as such, some other administration of the war or immediate post-war years may use it for that purpose. And the aspirations of the present Government towards centralized socialism should not be discounted. It has already done numerous things in the name of the war, which are not likely to be undone.

It is almost universally recognized that the cost of a major war can

not be evaded by any financial trickery, but must be assessed in terms of goods and services which the people produce. The totalitarian nations tore down the graven image of international finance, and all others have demoted finance from the rank of master to that of servant. Only the monetary theorists continue to bow down, but their homage is paid to a mere negative ideal, which has not yet been given concrete form. The most that the warring governments hope to accomplish through finance is the lubrication of the machinery, by inspiring the greatest effort and the greatest thrift. Then, when the emergency is over, they will revamp as much as is necessary, for the resumption of peace-time activities at whatever levels of prices and living standards seem to be most practical.

One of the axioms accepted at the beginning of the war was that all or most of the cost should be met through current taxation. But as the struggle grew in severity, they have had to resort more and more to borrowing, not through any delusion that this postpones the cost, but rather in recognition of thrift as a constructive force, because the average citizen will work harder and save more if he sees himself accumulating what he believes to be investments rather than paying out all of his surplus earnings in taxation. Unfortunately many of the nations, including Canada, started the war with a public debt which was already excessive, which makes it necessary that whatever is done during the war in the way of further borrowing must be rectified after the war in order to restore a proper balance between the available assets on the one hand and the public liabilities on the other hand, and also between the national income and the amounts that have to be paid in public interest charges.

## A Capital Levy?

It is further believed that this debt adjustment will be through some form of capital levy. That is about as far as the consensus or even majority of opinion goes, for ideas on the subject of capital levy are legion, embracing every brand of economic and monetary theory. The most obvious and direct method, requiring every citizen to transfer a proportion of his capital assets, is hardly practical in such a country

If prices can be stabilized, well and good. But if the plan is unworkable, as many fear, then it is a mere gesture towards stability, and serves other ends.

That it may be a further step towards a capital levy is the suggestion put forward by this writer. Because if prices are not allowed to advance, then the holding of commodities or merchandise will provide no protection against the depreciation of money.

as this, where so much of the values are in farms, houses and other indivisible forms.

The thinker accordingly is forced to consider some kind of monetary adjustment whereby the owner of a \$10,000 farm, instead of having to surrender title to 40 per cent of it in order to satisfy a capital levy of that ratio, would find its value for his purposes reduced by 40 per cent. This is being accomplished in a rough way at the present time through war taxes and controls. But after the war we want a readjustment which will avoid the necessity of capturing such a high proportion of the people's income as is being done at present. The Government in

short wants to acquire 40 per cent of capital or asset value for the purpose of paying off the billions of dollars of money that it has borrowed, thereby reducing both sides of the balance sheet in a sort of national capital reorganization.

## Time-Honored Device

The time-honored and still most obvious device for achieving this is through depreciation of money, so that everyone owning a bond, mortgage or money document of any kind will find its practical value cut by a large proportion, and everyone owing a debt of any kind will find himself proportionately relieved in

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The development of painless lumps or other abnormalities in the breast should be regarded with suspicion. Unexplained bleeding is also a danger sign. Unaccountable loss of weight, chronic indigestion, or a "general run down feeling" call for thorough medical examination, too.

When you discover that a mole, wart, scar, skin growth, or blemish is beginning to change in colour or size or texture, or to become painful—that may mean the start of skin cancer. Open wounds which stubbornly refuse to heal may develop into skin cancer.

Skin cancers, fortunately, are the easiest of all to detect and cure. Most of them, promptly and properly treated, can be cured without causing disfigurement.

### Some Dangers To Beware Of

Growths constantly exposed to irritation frequently become cancerous. Amateur razor-blade surgery or medicine-cabinet doctoring

of moles and warts often is followed by the development of true cancer.

Cleanliness is especially important in the prevention of mouth cancer. Bad teeth should be cared for or removed. Jagged edges of teeth should be smoothed. Dental plates and bridges should fit comfortably. Some persons have a mouth condition known as leukoplakia—"white spot disease"—which, if untreated, may develop later into cancer. In these cases particularly, the excessive use of tobacco and sharp condiments should be avoided.

Beware of quack remedies and "cures" for any condition which may be cancer. There is just one safe, reassuring thing to do when you notice a suspicious sign or symptom: *have a thorough examination!* To make the most of your best ally—*Time*—have it *right away!*

For further information, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "A Message of Hope About Cancer."

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Lady Banting, widow of Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin, who has enrolled as a second-year medical student at University of Toronto. She holds a Bachelor of Arts and a Master of Arts degree.



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An interesting 10-minute Technicolor movie on food and health, "PROOF OF THE PUDDING"—is being shown throughout Canada. Be sure to see it when it comes to your theatre.



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the same way. The Government, as the chief debtor, would thus be the chief beneficiary. And on this plan the proportion might be greater than 40 per cent, in order that the debt relief might be sufficient.

Now since there is a solution to every problem, there is an escape from the injury of money depreciation. The investor or other creditor who feels what is in the wind disposes of his securities and buys commodities, or merchandise, or businesses, or real estate, or whatever he thinks may rise in price in proportion as money depreciates. That is the "flight from money" which became so well known through the currency depreciations of Germany, Italy, France and some other countries. In fact it is now so well known that every government declares itself to be inexorably opposed to this depreciation of money, or inflation as it is sometimes called. But they have to take this stand. Otherwise a people so well schooled in the symptoms of inflation would stampede for the remedies of escape.

### Cut Off Escape

This brings us to the crux of the whole matter. Why not cut off all hope of escape by pegging prices so that they will not be allowed to advance? Then the Government could, when it is good and ready, realize for itself all of the profit of the price advance, by the simple process of acquiring, under its war controls, title to all commodity stocks, and selling them back to the people at a higher price. It was in this way that gold was acquired, and promptly written up in value, though it has not yet been resold to the public, and is not likely to be so long as the whole question of prices is in the air.

The reader should note that real estate values are restricted through high taxes and rent controls, business equities are likewise restricted through taxes and regulations, basic commodities have for some time been under control, and now even the merchandise on the retail shelf is to be pegged in price. In other words, every avenue of escape, whereby an individual's capital position might be preserved, is apparently barred. All of these taxes and controls may mean no more than they presume to mean the raising of money and the stabilizing of values. But they are equally logical steps towards a capital levy which will relieve the Government of its debts at the expense of every owner of capital values. The Government's insistence, in the face of its own supposedly stabilizing program, to wage bonuses for industrial workers and civil servants, which groups are the most powerful voting influences in the country, puts a rather significant and sinister light on the entire program.

### Demand Attention

Thus working forward from the problem of war finance rather than backward from the price-fixing measures, we have arrived at a quite logical explanation of the whole matter. And while it is not claimed by the war to be the only possible explanation, it is one that demands attention because of its very importance, and because there is so little else that can explain away a step that is recognized by economists and public administrators as impracticable. The fixing of all prices is typically totalitarian, and quite inconsistent with the liberties and the dynamic adjustments which are constantly under way among a free people. It therefore cannot survive, if we are to remain a free people, but there may be an official hope that it will last under the spur of wartime cooperation until such time as a capital levy can be effected.

Meanwhile the interests, yes even the pre-war comforts and extravagances, of industrial workers and civil servants, are preserved by a system of bonuses designed to maintain their purchasing power under any financial program, and the administration's political grip upon the country is thereby made more secure. But exposed on the sacrificial altar are the small business people, the pro-

fessional classes, and especially those annuitants and investors who depend upon a relatively fixed income or on a fixed amount of savings. They suffer already from increases in the cost of living in compensation for which they receive no bonuses. They are due to suffer in still greater measure through whatever capital levy may be concealed by these controls presumably devised for stability but actually belied by the safeguards extended to those classes which are favored.

### The Unprotected Classes

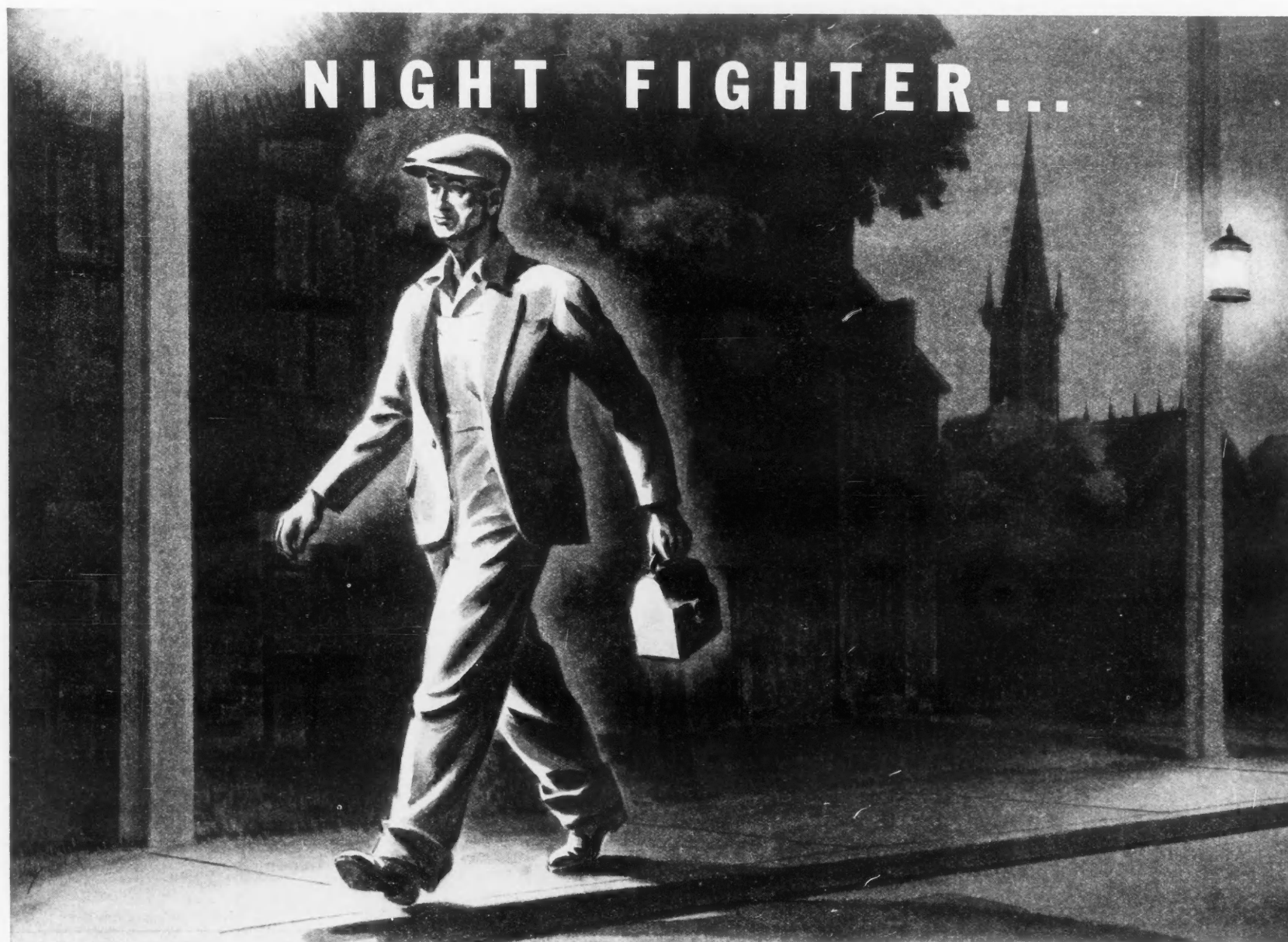
Actually the Government proposes that the unprotected classes be compelled to absorb increases in the cost of living, which by its own cost-of-

living measures it admits to be probable, while the very bonuses awarded to industrial workers and civil servants tend to maintain their consumption of goods and services. This is directly contrary to the advice of J. M. Keynes, of Cambridge University and the Bank of England, who probably has more weight than any other unofficial economist of the day, and who incidentally recognizes the probability of a capital levy to offset the war debt. In his book on "How to Pay for the War" Keynes stated that, for the purpose of curtailing civilian consumption, "the right plan is to restrict spending power to the suitable figure and then allow as much consumer's choice as possible." And in connection with attempts at rationing and

price fixing, he said: "If our object is to prevent a certain proportion of consumers' incomes from being spent, the only sensible thing is to start at that end, withholding by deferment or by taxation that proportion which is not to be spent and then allowing a free choice to the consumer how he shall divide what he is allowed to spend between different articles of consumption. . . . If the quantity of resources which the authorities are prepared to release for civilian consumption is strictly limited, price-fixing practices are likely to end in shortages in the shops and queues of unsatisfied purchasers. . . . If the necessary proportion of consumers' purchasing power is not withdrawn from the market, a significant rise in prices cannot be

avoided. . . . If, on the other hand, the problem is tackled indirectly by withdrawing purchasing power, there will be no reason why the vicious process should be started by prices being forced up at the demand end." And, finally, apart from a limited range of necessities, trade unions "should agree that they will not press for any wage increases on the grounds of the cost of living."

It is in direct violation of this view, and also that of at least some authorities in the United States, that the Dominion Government has embarked on its most impracticable plan of fixing all prices. This lends weight to the argument that something further is concealed beneath the tonnage of the price control and other war measures.



IN the still hours of the night, a man shuts his door on the comforts and companionship of his home . . . turns . . . and makes his lonely way down the dimly lit streets. He goes to fight for the freedom of his country! He's a civilian! Yes! But, he's a fighter, too! For his particular skill and knowledge—his type of fighting is indispensable to the successful outcome of Canada's war effort.

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### An Open Letter to Our Employees

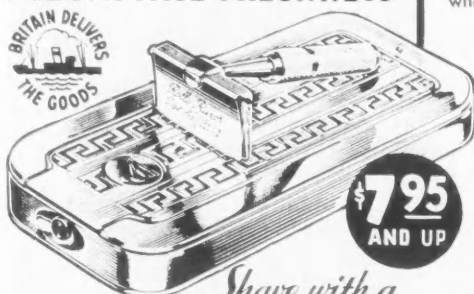
Dear Fellow-Worker,  
I take this opportunity to thank you for the generous way in which you have given of your strength and your money to support the war activities of our country. I feel that every member of our organization has demonstrated that they are loyal citizens of Canada. I assure you I am proud indeed to be associated with you in this cause.

For your information I list amounts raised for war activities in our organization during the past year:  
War Savings Certificates—  
1850 employees subscribed—  
Average of \$82.50 per person  
Total—\$153,000.00  
War Charities—  
1850 employees subscribed yearly  
for duration of war—  
Total—\$15,075.96  
Victory Bonds—  
1393 employees subscribed—  
Total—\$107,550.00

Yours very truly,  
M. S. MOSS  
General Manager



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International Trucks.

# FROM WEEK TO WEEK

## A View of Britain

BY B. K. SANDWELL

ELEVEN of the twelve Canadian  
editors who left Canada for Eng-  
land on September 15 as guests of  
the British Council returned together  
on the U.S. steamship *Excambion*  
leaving Lisbon October 17. The  
twelfth, Mr. Mayrand of *La Patrie*,  
was fortunate enough to obtain a  
Clipper seaplane booking a week  
earlier; but after that the increasing  
tension between the U.S. and the  
Axis made Clipper space practically  
unobtainable except for people with  
a heavy Washington pull.

On the voyage, which lasted ten  
days owing to the necessity of visit-  
ing Bermuda for the British censor-  
ship control, the eleven not un-  
naturally discussed at great length  
the general tenor of the messages  
which they proposed individually to  
deliver to their constituents. And it  
became evident that on certain high-  
ly important points there was vir-  
tually complete unanimity. Indeed  
we were able, without much diffi-  
culty, to arrive at a statement which  
we could present to the press on ar-  
riving at New York, as having the  
endorsement of the whole party, nine  
English-speaking and two French-  
speaking. This has already been  
widely published.

But I feel entirely confident that  
the agreement of at least the  
English-speaking members of the  
party, and perhaps of all, really  
went a good deal further than the  
published declaration. No member,  
I think, would take serious exception  
to the following summary of the im-  
pressions made upon us by our visit.

The order of importance in which  
these are ranged might be altered  
by some, and this would change the  
perspective of the picture.

FIRST; it appeared to us that the  
British people are confident, and  
so far as we could tell justifiably so,  
that Germany cannot defeat them in  
the present struggle, and this with-  
out regard to what may take place  
in any other part of Germany's  
front. Great Britain can repel any  
attempt at invasion; and can endure  
any possible severity of bombing and  
blockade, with no more than the pre-  
sent amount of U.S. and Empire as-  
sistance, and can maintain its fight-  
ing power and even increase it.

Further, the British are prepared  
to endure blockade and bombing—  
the severity of each of which is not  
likely to exceed or even to equal the  
maximum which it attained during  
the past two years—for a very con-  
siderable time, if there is a reason-  
able prospect of defeating Germany  
at the end of that time. But the ex-  
tent of British endurance is very  
closely conditioned by the amount of  
hope which can be entertained of sub-  
stantial American co-operation, not  
merely in preventing Germany from  
defeating Britain, but in actually de-  
feating Germany herself.

FOR, second; it appeared to us  
and in this we were all profoundly  
influenced by our very remark-  
able interview with the Commander-  
in-Chief of the Canadian forces over-  
seas—that the only possible means  
of defeating Germany is by means  
of an invasion of German territory.  
Anything short of that will be either  
a victory for Germany or a drawn  
war, with no possible sequel but a  
renewal of the struggle at Germany's  
time and in Germany's way. And  
the people of Great Britain cannot  
be expected to take up for a third  
time the heavy task of standing in  
the forefront of civilization's battle  
against barbarism.

At the present time the masses of  
the British people, and for that mat-  
ter their leaders also, are not effec-  
tively convinced that successful in-  
vasion of Germany is the sole means  
to victory. They continue, many of  
them, to comfort themselves with the  
hope that the conquered peoples will  
rise and throw off the German yoke,  
and that the Germans themselves  
will tire of their tremendous efforts  
and demand peace. They are not  
facing the vital truth that unless  
these things are associated with an  
effective invasion of Germany they  
will not bring victory but only a  
truce.

The best military opinion holds the  
invasion view. Mr. Churchill almost  
undoubtedly holds it. But there is  
great reluctance among politicians  
about expressing it, and about allow-  
ing it to be expressed by British mil-  
itary men, because of the dislike of  
the Americans (at present) for the  
idea of participating in military op-  
erations in continental Europe.

FOR, third; it appeared to us that  
an effective invasion of Germany  
would involve a greater amount of  
man-power than Great Britain could  
be expected to provide, even with a  
much greater amount of assistance  
from the Dominions than is at pre-  
sent being delivered. In other words,  
a substantial American expeditionary  
force is necessary to a satisfactory  
ending of the war. Without it, the  
war can be called off, but it cannot  
be won by the opponents of German  
world-hegemony. And if it is merely  
called off, it will be called on  
again when Germany wants it called  
on. For in the language of the  
Americans themselves, this is a con-  
flict between a nation to which war  
is always and absolutely the final  
instrument of national policy, and a  
group of nations to which it is no  
more than the reluctantly employed  
instrument of national self-preserva-  
tion.

The time for this invasion of Ger-  
many is not yet near. There is much  
to be done before it is even planned.  
It is an entirely different matter  
from a raid, which can be abandoned  
without serious adverse conse-  
quences, and which can have no very  
serious favorable consequences even  
if it succeeds. It means the commit-  
ting of a very large army to an  
enterprise from which, if it fails, it  
can hardly be extricated without  
terrible losses. But it means, if it  
succeeds, the enduring conquest of  
Germany, the smashing of the Prus-  
sian hegemony, the ending of the  
Prussian idea that a Germany led  
by Prussia can make itself master  
of the world.

AND fourth; it appeared to us that  
the British people, in looking for-  
ward to the defeat of Germany and  
accepting the terrible sacrifices  
which even the most complacent of  
them know to be inevitable if that  
end is to be achieved, are entirely  
free from any selfish motive. They  
are not seeking a British victory;  
they are seeking the victory of the  
peaceful and non-aggressive and  
faith-keeping nations. They are  
reconciled to the prospect that in  
that victory the power and prestige  
of their own nation may be some-  
what diminished, and that of the  
United States notably increased.

The masses of the British people  
this is not so true of the governing  
classes, but they are not governing  
quite so securely as they were, are  
even reconciled to the possibility that  
in the victory of the peaceful na-  
tions the power and prestige of  
Russia itself may be notably in-  
creased. Few things happening in  
England during our stay impressed  
me more than the vehemence with  
which the people of the intensely re-  
spectable and bourgeois London bor-  
ough of Hampstead repudiated an  
unwise expression to which their  
mayor committed himself on the 20th.

(Continued on Page 28)

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# THE SCIENCE FRONT

## Here Comes the New World Order!

BY H. DYSON CARTER

ONE of the least publicized but most valuable results of the blitz on England was the rousing of British scientists out of what had promised to be eternal political hibernation. All of a sudden the men who think in modern war machines woke to the fact that society was on the skids. From refugee geniuses they learned that Hitler had no respect for brains or even University degrees. Now it happens that nobody's corns are so tender as a British scientist's. He must constantly be soothed by peace and privacy, money and honors.

The blitz rudely ended this foggy utopian existence. Overnight the men of science began hollering in a most vulgar way, writing violent letters to *Nature* and the *Times*. It was the old stuff about what's wrong with a warring world and what to do about it. Feeble stuff, too.

So the British Association for the Advancement of Science—which up to now has been as socially minded as the Fourth Form at Eton—was forced to take up the alarm. The BA called a conference. They titled it as frilly as could be: Science and the New World Order.

Churchill spoke. Roosevelt sent a photograph record message. Famous American and refugee scientists simply fell over themselves to tell their colleagues how the world was going to be run tomorrow. Although we have not yet learned the opinions of the British experts (we suspect they were quite pink), what went over seas from this side is worth noting.

Some of it is the old hokum. Some is good. A little is really alarming.

### Instruments for Peace

President James B. Conant of Harvard University, chairman of Washington's National Defense Research Committee, went practically all out. He put before the Conference a question that must have taken away its breath. "Is it fantastic to hope that in the not too distant future the scientists of all free countries may be joined in effective action to improve not the instruments of war but those of peace?" So peace has instruments! If you can make any sense out of it there is no extra charge. President Conant "likes to see... a hopeful omen of a long period marked by the friendliest relations between the British Commonwealth and the United States." Such amazing vision! "... to the end that we and our children may walk boldly along the paths of liberty and peace." Walk where, doctor?

Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, a Nobel prize winning chemist from California, called for "more powerful and effective weapons to help the forces of good fight the forces of evil." They actually put that on a record and sent it by plane to Britain.

Another Nobelist, Dr. Harold C. Urey of Columbia, gave the delegates something hot. "When men in all walks of life learn that plenty is available for all... these wars and uncertainties will disappear and the dreams of scientists of good for all will become a reality." We gladly pass this on to you. It is news. Your reporters never knew scientists who did much dreaming about good for all. Isn't it late to dream? And then, just what kind of "good for all"? We are sending Dr. Urey a record of Bing Crosby singing the Cradle Song. Gee, it's sweet.

The conference must have been rocked by its bombproof foundations when it heard the words of Dr. Frank B. Jewett who is no less than president of the National Academy of Sciences. Mankind, he said, "is ruled by laws or principles of behavior as immutable as those which guide the performance of the molecules of air he breathes." Alas, says Dr. Jewett in surprise, nobody has yet found the laws of mankind. "The world has still to rear its social Newtons and its political Faradays and Maxwells." To climax it all he pronounced this gem: "Strife and calamity are the bitter fruit of ignorance, success and

achievement the reward of knowledge."

You see the asinine stuff science can dish out when it turns to the New World Order. Thus Doc Jewett must be totally unconscious of laws and principles claimed to be true by various political schools. And when he gives "knowledge" as the cure for "strife and calamity" he is putting the intellectual clock back to the kindergarten days of philosophy. He even disregards the fact that scientific "laws" yes, the laws of air molecules!—are ever changing, have never been "immutable." Better stuff than this in any pub debate on the old Kent Road.

Before boredom turns the page for you we hastily tune out the twaddle and pick up the greatest name in the world of science, Albert Einstein.

### What Einstein Said

Einstein's recorded voice spoke at the conference. He raised the issue: "What hopes and fears does the scientific method imply for mankind?"

*Abruptly he denied that scientists or any people have the right to put such a question.* In a few words he combed out all the fuzzy thinking that had gone before.

"Whatever this tool (the scientific method) in the hand of man will produce depends entirely on the nature of the goals alive in this mankind. Once these goals exist, the scientific method furnishes means to realize them. Yet it cannot furnish the very goals."

And the New World Order? Einstein described it crisply in layman's language. "If we desire sincerely and passionately the safety, the welfare and the free development of the talents of all men, we shall not be in want of the means to approach such a state."

Albert Einstein cleared away the confusion. But it remained for a star-gazer to step right up to the Conference in the tenth round and land half a dozen Joe Louis haymakers.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, not only agreed with Einstein about the goals of mankind. He said, "The goals are nearby and not inspiring. The sooner it is realized that either a world state or chaos lies ahead, the sooner we can shape a program for scientists... until then we are merely skilled mechanics with our eyes on the time clock."

Who is to draw up the plans for the World State? Dr. Shapley denies that scientists can do this alone. But he warns against leaving it to "diplomats assisted by shortsighted economists." The advisors must be "anthropologists, social psychologists, men who know the religions of people, as well as the more obvious geographers, agriculturists, and engineers."

### The Knockout Blow

The knockout blow came right after this. Almost every speaker had gushed over Democracy and the American Way of Life. Dr. Shapley no doubt reading stars closer to hand than the dots in a telescope gave his vigorous ideas about the New Order. We digest them for your convenience.

1) The world is now a small place, hence only one state is practical.

2) The lie of racial superiorities will get us nowhere.

3) Good ideas can be taken from the totalitarian states.

4) To strive for "a previous social order" is futile.

But what horrors must have risen in some minds when Shapley wound up. "If we strive to model the future on the Anglo-American present we are just setting up another great world sorrow and are not going out to meet the coming world state in the frank and intelligent manner that should

become scientific men."

We wonder what Churchill and Roosevelt thought of that. In England, of course, the idea is not so strange now. In the States most people still believe that America can buy democracy back for all countries when the war is won. In Canada? Ah, happy Canada! Instead of New Orders all we worry about is new Orders-in-Council.

Anyway, that is what the biggest men in science had to say. They saw everything from lullaby land to doomed democracy. There's some comfort in this. You and I aren't so dumb after all, are we? Every pool room, beer parlor and knitting circle in the land has done more solid thinking about the future world than these weighty deliberations of the British Association. Science and the people agree on one thing: Something is coming and it's going to be different.



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It's a work-world of busy people, this. Even our idle minutes must be made to do their bit. Small wonder then that much of our recreation lies in little things we do every day to break the tension and routine. One of them is a pause now and then—Nature's way of alternating the current of human energy.

Millions have found that the pause that refreshes with ice-cold "Coca-Cola" is a natural answer to this natural impulse to pause. Simply because the pause that refreshes with ice-cold "Coca-Cola" does something pleasant that people need... it provides a refreshing pause.

With present-day life geared at such a pitch, it would seem to indicate that if there were no such thing as the pause that refreshes with ice-cold "Coca-Cola," it would be necessary to invent one. People in business and industry have learned of its importance in adding to a moment of relaxation what relaxation always needs... the pure, wholesome refreshment of ice-cold "Coca-Cola."



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In the successful Soviet mobilization of civilians for war tasks, including the bearing of arms in emergencies as auxiliaries to the regular armies, lies one of the greatest lessons of the war.

The explanation for this success, in Mr. Averill Harriman's words, is to be found in Soviet morale which is "extraordinarily high." Full credit for developing this morale must be given to those who have directed Russia's destinies since November 7, 1917.

## The Incredible Russians

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

THE defence of Moscow illustrates better than any other example, that in the Soviet Union the Nazis have run up against a war in which not only armies fight, but also the whole people.

We too have been speaking of this type of war for a long time. Canada, we said, is in the front lines. But now, looking at it from the point of view of the Russian experience, we are forced to realize that our concept was insufficient. In the light of the bitter, almost unbelievable struggle

going on at Moscow, we should re-examine our own position and try to learn from the Russians.

For some reason such an idea is anathema to many. We have individuals and newspapers that stubbornly insist that we have nothing to learn from our Soviet ally. But Lord Beaverbrook, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other British leaders do not partake of such a view. In fact, in his exhaustive radio report

to the British people and those of the world (for that is really what it was) on the Moscow tri-power conference, Lord Beaverbrook took great pains to destroy some prevalent illusions. Contrary to general belief, he said, the Russians are good technicians. Their factories are on a par with ours. They know how to make use of tools. Their armies fight well. The spirit of the people is exemplary.

It is necessary to learn from the Russian experience, for we can not tell if tomorrow or the next day we shall not be forced to undergo the same test. And the greatest lesson of all seems to lie in the Russian ability to mobilize the whole population if need be to participate in the conflict, arms in hand.

On the vast plains of the Soviet Union not a war of line but a war of depth is being fought. The front does not only run north and south; it also extends east and west all the way from the border to Moscow and beyond. The regular soldiers fight along front line positions and are held in reserve; the people fight as guerillas or as reinforcements to regular army units.

This is what happened in Moscow. The German breakthrough in the west was accomplished with the aid of superiority in numbers. The encirclement and destruction of many Russian units raised this numerical superiority still further. Then as the capital's position became more critical, the Government called upon civilians to take arms from already established arsenals (the Soviet constitution guarantees every Russian the right to bear arms, and the Government has long since provided them) and to proceed to designated stations.

### Double in Size

In this way the armies defending Moscow grew from 1,000,000 to twice that in number, even excluding the organized army reserves. The German drive was slowed.

It is clear, however, that such a citizens' army can only do as much as its weapons and numbers will permit. The best tanks, guns and planes are and must be reserved for the regular army. The problem of arming millions of citizens, who have been taught to shoot and fight, is difficult in the present situation and this may well explain the hurry with which President Roosevelt is rushing aid to Russia, after conferences with

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This is a paratrooper — one of a large well-trained body of air-borne troops which England has developed. The men who compose these units are volunteers drawn from almost every regiment in the British Army, and wear special garments from the boots upward to prevent anything catching on the fuselage. The helmet is made of rubber; the badge, worn on the arm, is Air Force wings surmounted by an open parachute.



Averill Harriman who just came back from Moscow.

It is important to note that under conditions of extreme danger, all old concepts of warfare have been dumped overboard. Even women and adolescents have been given their military tasks. Only old men and children were exempted and evacuated from Moscow.

Let us learn how to mobilize our whole population, if need be, to fight the Nazis. We have no guarantee that this war will be won without our own "Blood, sweat and tears," and not just that of our soldiers, nor as so many think, on battlefields of war-torn Europe alone.

What is it that drives the whole Soviet population to support their army against the Nazis? Surely it is not only, as so many think, love of old "mother Russia." It is more than that.

The reason lies, whether we like it or not, in the fact that during the past two decades leaders of the Soviet Union have succeeded in inculcating deeply within their people a new internationalist "nationalism." A nationalism based, according to them, upon desire for collaboration and co-operation with all peoples for a better world. The people of the Soviet Union apparently believe that what they have is worth fighting for, and their hatred of Nazism is so great that even we, enemies of Nazism that we are, find it difficult to fathom.

#### "Russians Are Human"

During the 24 years that passed since November 7, 1917, when the Bolshevik Party led by Lenin seized power and proclaimed the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the Russian people rebuilt their country and advanced towards a happier, more plentiful and peaceful life. They had their difficulties and their leaders had their human faults. . . . "The Russians," writes the Dean of Canterbury in his recent book, *The Soviet Power*, "after all, are human beings, with all the weaknesses and follies and sins that mar us; and the relics of the past—it is a worse past than ours—still hang around their necks." But they tried desperately hard to build a better present and a new future. Now Hitler tries to destroy their gains. This is why as individuals they fight so bitterly.

We shall not speak here of the great industrial advances made in Russia which permitted not only a fuller life, but also a better defensive system to be built. Nor shall we deal

with the acute struggles in Russia which often seemed to the outside world to be examples of "Asiatic" cruelty. It is the Soviet human being that is the centre of the fight.

No army could fight as the Russian army fights, if its men were lacking in consciousness of purpose. Such consciousness of purpose was deliberately created by Soviet leaders over the past decades. For some reason, many of us always thought that Soviet leaders viewed men as machines and cast them hither and thither almost as inanimate objects. Nothing could be further from the truth. When in the heart of the Five-Year Plan

struggle for industrialization, the needs of individuals seemed to face the danger of being forgotten, Josef Stalin delivered an address in which he warned that Russia's greatest asset lay in her people and that no new society could be built unless every leader gave specific attention to the development of many new trained and experienced men and women into whose hands the future of the country could be entrusted with safety. This policy is paying great dividends for it is not Russian planes and tanks and guns alone which have slowed the enemy at Moscow, but the Russian soldiers and

civilians—people, human beings.

Behind Moscow lie thousands of miles of Soviet territory in which live more than 100,000,000 people. This number still exceeds the whole population of Germany. No less than 10,000,000 first line soldiers can be recruited from among this mass. In addition there remain other millions whose readiness to fight can not be questioned, but who must have weapons, weapons which only Britain, Canada and the United States can give.

These people will fight. They are not afraid to fight. "Nothing strikes the visitor to the Soviet Union more

forcibly than the absence of fear," the Dean of Canterbury says at the end of his book (written, of course, prior to the outbreak of war).

Whatever the values of the Soviet way of life, the battles of the past four months demonstrate that the Russian people believe that their system and their country are worth fighting and dying for.

In this last, essentially we do not differ from the Russians. But it would do us good to explain to our people the example set by the Russians. So let us not be afraid to learn from our allies in this battle for life or death.

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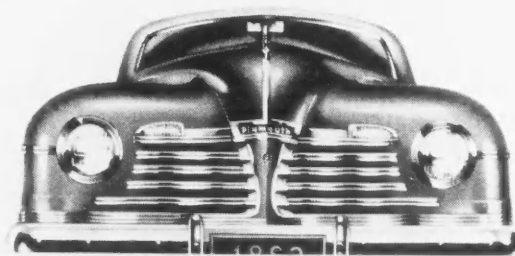
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## THE HITLER WAR

### Why We Don't Invade

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

DESPITE numerous efforts by the Government to dissuade it, including the publication of General Gort's report on the experience of the first B.E.F. to Flanders, the demand persists in Britain that a diversion be made on the Continent immediately to support Russia. Ten thousand demonstrators shouted this demand in Trafalgar Square last weekend, and some of the speakers intimated that the chief factor in blocking such a diversion was the presence in the Government of persons of well-known anti-Communist views, such as Lord Halifax, Secretary for War Margesson, and Minister for Aircraft Production Moore-Brabazon. They needn't have stopped there, for Winston Churchill himself makes no pretence of having dropped his anti-Communism. He was not prevented by that, however, from disavowing the artful German approach, through Hess and others, for an anti-Communist "crusade." Instead he informed Stalin of the move, and announced his full support for Russia a few hours after the German attack. He went further and bluntly named the new relation with Soviet Russia an "alliance" while a great many people in Britain and the United States were still sniffing their noses.

Is it suspected, nevertheless, that

despite its alacrity in promising support, the Churchill Government has been reluctant to aid the Soviets so much as to enable them to put on a great counter-offensive, drive the Germans back to Berlin, and install Communist regimes there, and in Paris, Madrid and Rome as well? Since almost everyone, and anti-Bolshevik circles most of all, expected Russia to prove much weaker than she has, there cannot be much to that. It was in any case evident by August, when the Germans broke into the Ukraine and the Soviets blew up the Dnieper dam, that Russia was going to come out of the war badly smashed and in need of British or American help to restore her industrial power. Thus she would hardly be in a position to set up a Bolshevik Europe in defiance of London and Washington, if she wanted to, and if she could.

#### Form of Support

So much, therefore, for anti-Bolshevik prejudice in holding up a diversion in favor of Russia. The whole weakness of this argument is that it can't explain why prejudice hasn't held up supplies for Russia as well. Margesson's tanks and Moore-Brabazon's planes have been shipped in hundreds, and were reported a fortnight ago arriving on the Moscow front. And Beaverbrook—why not include him among those prejudiced against Communism?—says that we have already sent more supplies than some would approve of, and talks of 30,000 tanks for Russia. Both Beaverbrook and Harriman declare that Stalin was pleased and delighted with the armaments promised, and even turned down some of the artillery offered him.

It is clear then that the issue is not support for Russia but the form which that support is to take. The amateur strategists in Trafalgar Square held the view that a British landing in Western Europe would be of more value to the Soviets than scores of boatloads of armaments—and of course the Soviets couldn't have both. There can be no argument but that a strong and successful British landing in Western Europe would have been of more value to Russia than what we have done. But was it possible for us to make such a landing? We have been told in so many words by Mr. Churchill, Lord Halifax, Lord Moyne, General Gort and Mr. Eden that we are not yet ready to do so.

One expert opinion of our unreadiness was given the day the campaign against Russia was launched that of the German General Staff. Just to make doubly sure they had elaborately fortified the Channel coast and left behind 25-30 divisions to guard it. (An authoritative British spokesman put the exact number at 26 divisions, just after Mr. Churchill's speech on September 30th.)

#### Only the Channel

It is no use citing the "hundred and one" places from Norway to France and around to Greece where we could make our landing. These thousands of miles of coast-line are open to Allied raids of the Lofoten type. But the only section where we could land a large force is across the English Channel. Only here could we provide the necessary fighter support from bases in the British Isles. Only here could we pour in munitions from British factories in large enough quantity for a big campaign. A smaller landing might be made in Sicily, with air support from Malta.

Such difficulties in face of a landing cannot be dismissed as mere excuses. It is true, we cannot win the war without taking risks. But we may be glad if our military leaders have learned from experience, for another fiasco would not help the Russians, and would set back our

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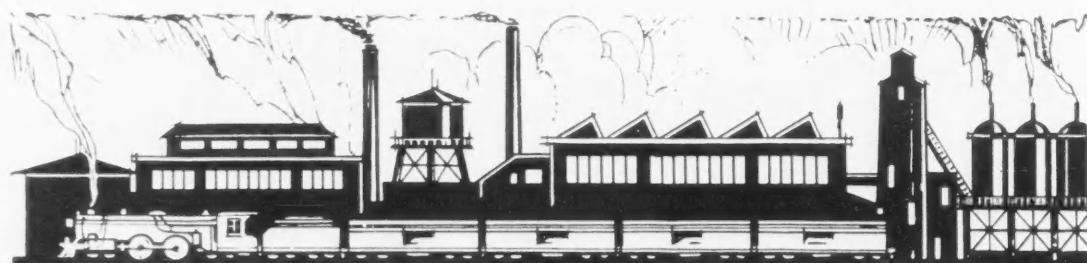
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back up this initial force against anything the Germans should turn against it? These are our problems.

I don't suggest that it cannot be done. With a readiness to accept heavy losses, attacking simultaneously at a dozen places, with great air superiority and with the forces to back up any landing to the limit and see the enterprise through, I believe that we can do it—and will do it. But I don't think we have arrived at such readiness yet. Setting aside such "fancy trimmings" as parachute troops, armored barges and dive bombers, the project of making a landing this summer must have founded each time on the number of divisions and the amount of shipping required. Mr. Churchill said shortly after Dunkirk, as I remember, that to transport a well-armed German force of five divisions to Britain would require an armada of 200 ships. That would represent a million tons of shipping, or more. A large-scale British invasion of the continent this summer would have meant, therefore, scraping together several million tons of shipping just at a time when our shipping resources were probably at the low point of the entire war. That would have meant stoppage of all supplies whatever to Russia, fewer ships to haul American arms and supplies, fewer reinforcements for the Middle East, and fewer raw materials for British industry, just at a time when it was called upon for a new and greater effort.

Then there are the divisions. The number of divisions which we had available this summer for a continental expedition is generally given as 30. Let us suppose that we landed them successfully across the Channel. That would mean, in the first place, that Hitler's 30 divisions would be busy fighting instead of standing around. But supposing that Hitler then shifted 30 more, and perhaps still another 30—for wouldn't he be content to slow down operations in Russia somewhat for a few weeks to wipe out the British Army once more? What would we do then? Send over the further 20 divisions which we might have, not fully equipped or trained, and strip the Isles bare? Or withdraw our expedition, sans arms, as best we could?

#### Lack Land Power

The truth is, we haven't the land power yet to back up such a move, and we may not have it until the United States is in the war, ready, and equipped to see such a venture through with us. In the meantime, we cannot afford another fiasco. That would be no help to Russia. It would depress the conquered peoples of Europe, bolster Hitler's position and be a big boost for German morale. It might seriously impair Britain's own position, and it would have a profound effect on American opinion. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt must have talked over all this at their Atlantic meeting. And when Mr. Roosevelt said and do what we came back from that meeting? He said we should expect to see the war go through 1943, and he set out doubling the American armament program and the Lease-Lend program. Mr. Churchill shipped everything that Britain could spare to Archangel and cleared Iran for a supply route to Russia.

The broad outlines of our policy of support for Russia as they were laid down at the Atlantic Conference appear about as follows. We will lend her all the arms and supplies for which shipping and port facilities can be found, in an attempt to keep her in the war as a powerful factor next year. In particular, we will build and send her great numbers of tanks. Mr. Roosevelt just last week announced the doubling of the U.S. program for medium or M3 tanks, to give a production of 2000 a month in 1942. Lord Beaverbrook has called for a great increase in British tank production, and set the figure of 30,000 tanks for Russia, from Britain, the United States and Canada—for we are in on this, to the extent of a dozen tanks in October, a hundred in the last quarter of this year.

While developing the Trans-Persian route to its maximum, which the Canadian transport director

there has given as 3000 tons a day, it appears as though we are going to concentrate on the northern route via Archangel and Murmansk. British fighter squadrons have helped defend the ice-free port of Murmansk and British diplomacy has warned the Finns to stop at their own border, and leave the Murmansk railway alone. But, though a news dispatch this past week speaks of continued German bombing "in an attempt to halt traffic on the Murmansk railway," this route can hardly be considered safe and

we are forced to use Archangel.

I am afraid I was mistaken when I said last week that this port was closed from November to May. I had this information from a man who used to operate a shipping line to Archangel. But Colonel Knox has intimated since that ships could be taken in through the winter with ice-breakers, though with the danger of being bombed while proceeding slowly along a necessarily narrow channel. And I now have a letter from a man who was with the B.E.F. in North Russia in 1918-19, and as-

serts that convoys of 12-15 ships were regularly brought in that winter. They would assemble at the entrance to the White Sea and, "preceded by a powerful ice-breaker, with usually a smaller one following behind, would cover the distance of 350 miles in four to five days, at a speed of between two and three knots. . . Ice-breakers of the *Krassin* type which the Russians have used in the White Sea and far northern waters in recent years are far more powerful than those of the Canadian *Mikula* class employed by the British and

White Russians 23 years ago."

My informant is therefore in no doubt that the British and United States governments will continue to send help to Russia via Archangel "provided only that the Russians succeed in holding Vologda." At Kalinin the Germans are about 250 miles from Vologda, and he warns that "with special lubricating oil for guns and tanks, such as we had, it is quite feasible to conduct a very vigorous winter campaign in Russia . . . where winter conditions are practically as in Canada."



"CANNON ON WINGS" spit their stream of shells at flame-breathing armored beetles. Bell Airacobras, the only single seater fighters with 37 mm. cannon, stop tanks dead in their tracks, bring utter ruin to any supporting column less heavily armed. A speed in excess of 400 m.p.h. makes their devastating fire power available in places a thousand miles apart in a matter

of hours. By moving assembly line methods, production records are being set as revolutionary as the Airacobra itself. Yet this super pursuit ship is made up of no fewer than 9,000 different parts, among them Thompson aviation parts hardened and ground to those precision standards that make the Airacobra a delight to pilots of the R. A. F.—and a terror to the Hun.

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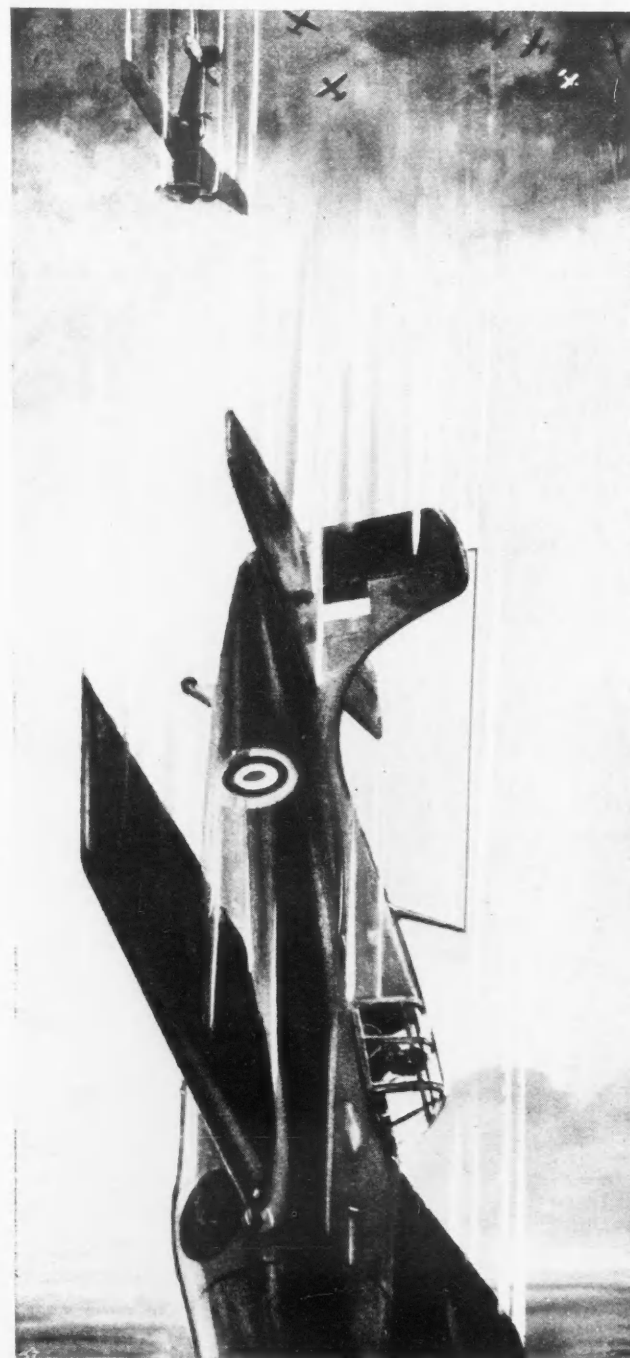
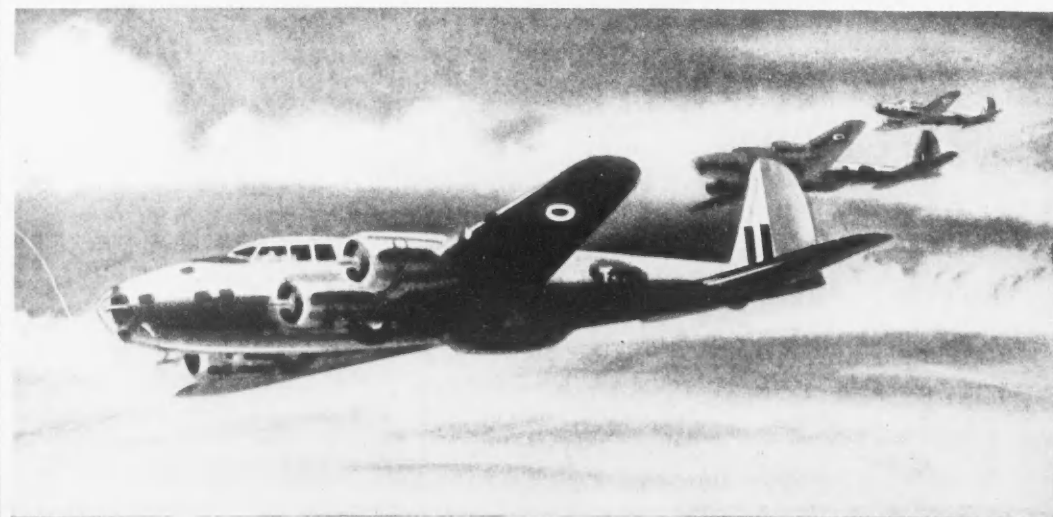
The excessive temperatures in aircraft engines made it almost impossible to keep the heads of ordinary

valves cool. So Thompson developed valves to accomplish the necessary heat dissipation—valves which are serving 4,000 hours or more, before replacement is necessary. To attain higher altitudes, new types of fuel and booster pumps were essential. Here, too, engineering genius provided the solution and such advancements are typical of many in which Thompson has taken a leading part.

The trickle of aircraft across the Atlantic has become a stream. The stream will become a flood and Thompson Products is proud of its loyal organization working on an all-out programme to hasten the day.

"FLYING FORTRESSES" BERLIN BOUND — mighty Boeing bombers, powered with the famous Wright Cyclone engines, serving with the R.A.F. Supreme in performance at rare altitudes, these monsters with a speed above 300 m.p.h. carry huge loads of explosives for great distances—

bring every enemy objective within their deadly range. Boeing and practically all other aircraft manufacturers on this continent rely on Thompson. To "keep 'em flying", the Thompson Products Companies are producing over 1,000 different aircraft engine and aeroplane parts.



PHANTOM PASSENGERS: Dive, bank, turn, zoom—and that leech still on his tail. "Got to pull a hat trick. Here goes!" Straight down—full throttle—faster—faster. Forward, away forward on the stick—pray the wings stay on—hope there's the power to pull the ship out of that dive, over on its back and up—up. "Done it! Mr. Leech is down front—let's see what he can do!" A lot of folks rode with the young pilot in that outside loop. That tail fellow with glasses, for example—he put the plane on paper. That white haired man is a machine tool operator; the chap in overalls is an engine moulder. Those two women? One inspected the valves that are in the engine; the other, the parts in the heart of the fuel pump. Yes, a lot of folks—including thousands at Thompson Products who are producing the stream of high precision aircraft and engine parts, so vitally needed today.



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## WEEK IN RADIO

### Give Us More and Better Fantasies

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

"I THINK I know now what radio needs more than anything else," a young lady who writes novels said to me this week.

She had spent a couple of weeks in New York, most of the time in NBC and CBS studios, talking with radio producers and script writers.

"Radio," she said, "is in the dumps. It's got to find something new, or go out of business. The producers are desperate, and audiences are at the point of turning off their radios and leaving them silent."

Then she came out with it. "What radio needs," she said, "is bigger and better fantasies."

She went on to elaborate. Broadcasting lacks imagination, she said. It's all too literal. It's all too real. The actors and actresses are people we all know.

I think she's got something. What she had said was the very thing that James Stewart, the movie star, said to me about movies that day he was passing through Toronto on his way from Temiskaming.

"The movies are growing very dull," Stewart said. "There isn't enough fantasy. Walt Disney is the one exception. He is giving the people what their souls crave. Impossible fantasy! Why don't our script writers produce plays of fantasy for blood-and-flesh actors? Why aren't there more scripts like 'The Invisible Man'?"

STEWART was right about the movies, and the little lady from New York was right about radio. Fantasy—that's what it needs. I'm sure about it. Orson Welles is sure about it. Norman Corwin is sure about it. The Columbia Workshop of the Air is sure about it. I think Rupert Caplan, of Montreal, would agree with all of us. Those I have named have tried fantasy on the air, and it has worked. Welles has done it a number of times. I need only cite his Men from Mars broadcast that scared United States out of its isolationist pants. Corwin did it the other week with a delightful little play about a Good Fairy who, as a prize for the winner of a Crackle-nut bread contest, granted three wishes. Caplan, first with "The Land is Bright" and more recently with "Who Are You Shoving?" has won a front position in Canada for his readiness to step out of the ordinary fields of broadcasting into new and untried realms of fantasy.

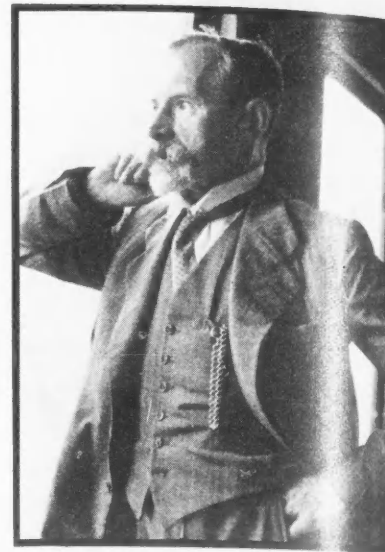
Now, what's the answer? What is Canadian radio going to do about it? Certainly much that comes off the air these days is as dull as ditchwater. Quiz programs are going to die one day, much as we like Parks and that other man whose name I can never remember, Treasure Trail, the Quiz Kids and Information Please. The answer to radio's prayer, I think, lies in the Canadian writer who can sit down at his or her typewriter and produce sheer unreality.

I think it will save radio from a slow death.

WE WERE listening and crying again the other Sunday when those English evacuee kids in Canada and the States talked to their parents in England. If there ever was a tear-producer, this program is it. True, most of the kids sound alike, (and I swear they use the same father and mother for all the adult parts). No, that's silly, of course they couldn't do that. But as we started to write, we were listening to this program and the thought struck us, why doesn't the CBC hook up a crowd of young Canadian kids and their mothers and by telephone-radio beam tune into their soldier-fathers in Britain.

We called a CBC official who thought the idea was swell, but he said it was a question firstly of cost, and secondly, the CBC would have to ask one of the American networks to lend us their telephone-radio beam for the program. It seems that Canada has a short-wave beam of some sort, but it's a very little one, and it doesn't work very well on things like that. But it does seem to me that on Christmas eve, or Christmas afternoon, if by that time United States hasn't any of their own men in Great Britain they'd be very glad to loan us their beam so that our Canadian children and mothers could talk awhile to their loved ones in Britain.

THERE has just come to hand a copy of Major Gladstone Murray's broadcast in the series "We Have Been There." Missing it on the air, it was decidedly worth reading in



Ex-President Antanas Smetona of Lithuania who is living in a modest log cabin on a resort farm overlooking the St. Joseph River near Sodus, Mich. With him is his wife and his son Julius and family who arrived from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

script form. Several who heard it said it was among the best of the series and stamped Major Murray as an excellent radio personality who ought to be heard more often for the good of the CBC, to say nothing of his own good.

One part of his broadcast may be published here. I wish there was space for all of it. It's a pity the newspapers didn't do something about it. Here's how he finished his broadcast:

"There is striking unity in the radio front of the free world. So far so good. Next is to make sure that the new-found unity and harmony shall be made permanent. When the nightmare of war has passed there should be a rededication of radio to the cause of humanity and Christian civilization. The broadcasters of the British Commonwealth and of the United States are in full accord. One objective is to make possible the pooling of artistic and cultural resources so that the whole vast army of listeners may have the best that can be produced in any part of the countries concerned. Nor should this be considered an attempt to secure Anglo-American domination of the air. The door is wide open to all other broadcasters who subscribe to the fundamental ideals. With vision in high places, and efficient handling, it is not fantastic to suggest that radio may engender the spirit of a new world-citizenship, without impairing a legitimate sense of nationality or a healthy pride of race. While I was in London there was much discussion along these lines. It is felt that a philosophy of radio thus conceived will establish a community of interest, a tolerance, and a sympathetic understanding, an atmosphere banishing war and all its hideous trappings.

"About Britain herself you have heard frequently from penetrating and distinguished observers, but perhaps I may be permitted to say a few words in conclusion. Britain is being literally re-born in the ordeal of all-out war. There are no complaints. No sacrifice is too great. Throughout the whole body of the

"I look to the day when we shall go forward hand in hand to build a better, kinder and a happier world for our children."

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THE QUEEN



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In defiance of the Gestapo, citizens of Bergen, Norway, have continued to adorn the grave of an unknown British aviator with wreaths and masses of flowers. On May 17, Norwegian Independence Day, school children formed a procession and marched to the grave carrying Norwegian and British flags, and by the end of the day had buried the grave in flowers. Snow has fallen in Bergen now and every morning tracks are seen around the grave and fresh flowers adorn it. This is the grave, snow-covered, and decorated with flowers and wreaths and the Norwegian flag.

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people there is expectation of a prolonged and terrible struggle. No alarm, no excitement, just dour determination. Social adjustment is continuous. Class distinction disappears. Wealth and leisure are no more. There is one all-embracing comradeship. There is a real and general revival of religious faith. There is gratitude for and pride in the British Commonwealth of free nations. Britain today is a spectacle unique in history. The only way to conquer her is to kill all her people. Against such courage, and against such faith, the powers of darkness will strive in vain."

IF A Home and School Club speaker wants to get into the newspaper headlines all she has to do is to say something about "awful radio dramas are harmful to children," and she's there, on page 14, at the top of columns seven and eight.

This time it was Mrs. A. C. Beattie, at the first anniversary meeting of the George R. Gault Home and School Association, Mimico, Ontario. The papers quote Mrs. Beattie as saying: "Are we giving any thought to how radio and motion picture programs affect the health of our children?"

She said she knew of a case where a girl, age 14 years, had a nervous breakdown as the result of a blaring radio. She deplored the "awful radio dramas" and pictures "not fit for children to see which keep children all keyed up."

Now we don't know what radio programs Mrs. Beattie was referring to. If it was "Superman," we don't agree with her. Certainly it wasn't "Just Mary." And it couldn't have been Harry Red Foster's Sport Club. That girl who had the nervous breakdown must have had the radio on too loudly and the noise got her down. There is a remedy for that. Girls of 14 shouldn't be allowed to listen to unsuitable radio programs any more than they should be allowed to go to adult movies and read Hemingway books.

She would have been much better off doing her homework.

SOME people have been asking us lately why doesn't the CBC or somebody else in radio make records of the best programs on the air. . . say six a day. . . and re-broadcast them on following days, at different times, for different audiences.

Now that's an idea that strikes us as very sensible. There must be some reason for not doing it. Maybe it's the Musicians Union. Maybe they wouldn't like it if records were made of a symphony orchestra, for instance, and the thing played half a dozen times that week.

But surely there could be some extra allowance made for musicians? So much extra every time their original production was re-broadcast by transcription.

FROM a room on the second floor of the General Hospital at Moose Jaw, Sask., comes an interesting letter from a young woman who has been confined to bed for a year. The radio is her only companion. After discussing soap operas, (which we won't, for a change) she goes on to ask why do radio speakers refer to provincial legislative assembly buildings as "the Parliament buildings."

Apparently Monica Mugan, when she was west this summer, made the same error. And so did Charles Comfort, the artist, speaking from Winnipeg, about the "Golden Boy on the Parliament Buildings there."

Our friend from the hospital makes a good suggestion to radio stations. "Why don't they broadcast a talk on the flag?" she asks. "As you and I both know it should never be used as a table cover, either on top of said table or draped to conceal the ugly legs. And yet it invariably is used in this way at school commencement."

Then she adds: "I'm glad you gave 'Just Mary' a bit of praise. She richly deserves it."

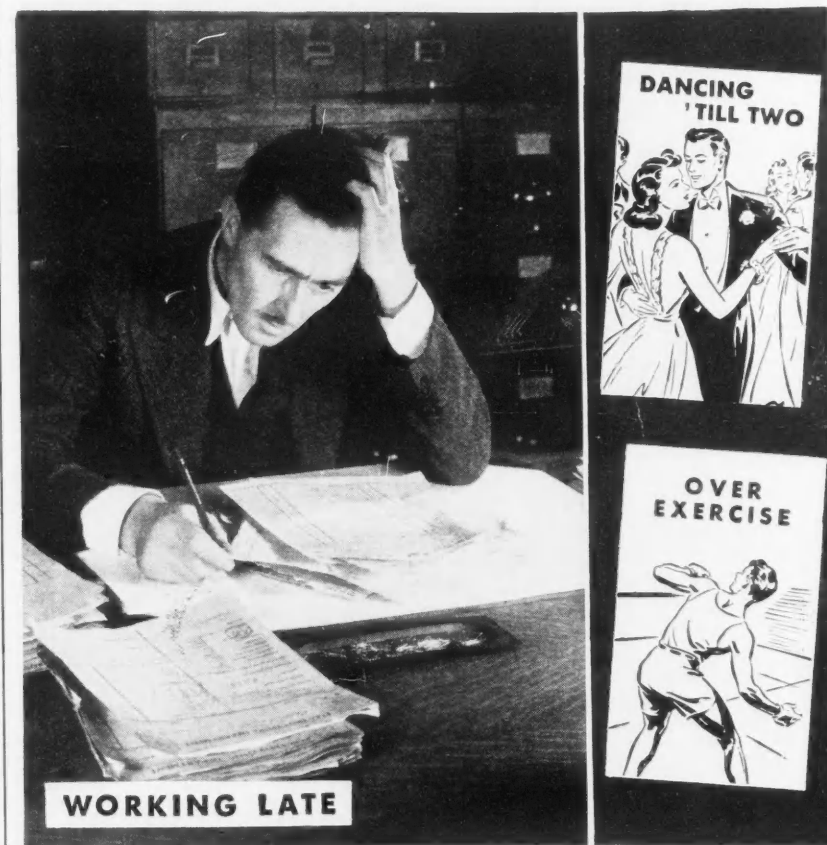
ANOTHER correspondent protests very strongly about mentioning other programs at 7 p.m. but no mention of Amos and Andy. Now if we didn't mention Amos and Andy, it was just because we took them for granted, they have been on the air

for so long. And they have such a steady regular audience. Rain or shine, come summer or winter, there's always Amos and Andy. The amazing thing about them is that they write their own script. I've seen them write one. What I don't like about Amos and Andy is that once you get started listening to them you can't stop. I got out of the habit some years ago, and I don't want to get back. But there are millions of other listeners who would rather miss their supper than go without hearing Amos and Andy at 7.

A MAN by the name of A. Herring, of Toronto, demands to know

why we never mention some of our Canadian singers. Well, who, for instance? And then he goes on to say "How about Irene Mahon, on the Lipton Tea Show, CBL, 6.15 p.m. Sundays." How about her? Herring says "There's a girl with the most gorgeous voice I have ever listened to." Not having heard Irene Mahon, we can't argue about Gladys C. Swarthout, or Lily Pons, or Conny Boswell, or Yvette. We have noted that Wishart Campbell is back on the air every night somewhere around Jim Hunter's time, and we still like the singing of Dave Davies, but there's nobody can come up to Paul Robeson and John Charles Thomas.

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# Impending Crisis in U.S.A.

BY GOLDWIN GREGORY

Only recently have the people of the United States come to the conscious realization that the Battle for American Security is being fought in every part of the world that the aggression of Hitler and his satellites meets resistance.

The beginning of November 1941 finds the United States faced with problems of critical import—Neutrality Act revision; probable collision with Japan; crumbling Russian resistance; labor trouble; threatened inflation. It is fortunate that public opinion and the Congress are now giving President Roosevelt more support than ever before. The opium dream of impregnability is ended.

ARTHUR KROCK, the distinguished Chief of the Washington Bureau of the *New York Times*, reported last week that the attitude of part of official Washington is this: "The British Army, Navy and air force represent our 'expeditionary force'..." (*N. Y. Times*—Oct. 22).

Now, whether Mr. Krock's report be true in essence or merely circumstantial, it is nevertheless symptomatic. It is symptomatic not only of a newly-acquired willingness of officialdom in Washington to speak openly and in realistic terms of a situation which, there, has long privately been known to exist; it is symptomatic, too, and is reflective of a rising consciousness among the people of the United States that on the effective defense of Britain depends, in large measure, the security of the American continent.

That consciousness has now begun to extend to a realization that Russian resistance, and the resistance in other parts of the world, no matter how remote, to Nazi aggression, is a contribution to the defense of America. Thus, there has been a solidification of opinion in regard to Japan, and there is no doubt that so long as that totalitarian nation continues in its adherence to the German-dominated axis, just so long will its pretensions be denied—and by force if necessary—by potential American dominance of the Pacific.

But by far the most significant development of the past few weeks has been the recession, throughout the whole United States, of an ill-concealed distrust of British motives.

But this manifestation by no means stands alone as evidence of a changing attitude toward the war. Incidents galore are available as illustrations; more particularly, though, the chorus of popular approval which has attended direct presidential action is now, in the Congress, resounding in terms of vigorous conduct.

### Recent Happenings

In an attempt to ascertain those factors which have contributed to this metamorphosis—perhaps "crystallization" would be a better word—of the attitude of the people of the United States toward the war in general and the world at large, it may be profitable to note specifically several of the more recent happenings which stand in direct contradistinction to the experiences of earlier days.

Taking these in reverse chronological order, and working backward to the time when isolationist sentiment seemed to be in the ascendant, we may first put our finger on the recent action of the Senate in approving, by a vote of more than four and a half to one, the appropriation of almost six billion dollars to carry out the purposes of the Lend-Lease Act. The House of Representatives had previously given its approval no less decisively, and had emphatically rejected a suggestion that the benefit of the Act be denied to Russia; that latter issue was not even raised on the floor of the Senate, and is now dead. He would indeed have been thought an incurable optimist who, a few short months ago, would have predicted the facility with which funds were to be provided to nullify the cash-and-carry provisions of the Neutrality Act.

Turning now to the debate presently current on the revision of that same Neutrality Act, it is to be noted with satisfaction that the question no longer is whether the Act is to be revised or not, but hinges on the point of the extent to which it should be revised, with many powerful influences in Congress demanding its total repeal. We shall not here elaborate on the issues involved, other than to refer to a discussion of them in SATURDAY NIGHT of October 11; suffice it, that the present attitude of Congress and the people is just about as frank an acknowledgment as it is possible for a nation to give, that it was grievously wrong in its earlier outlook.

Concurrent with the dissipation of Congressional opposition to the President's foreign policy, and partly re-

sponsible for it, has been a reanimation of the rank and file of the Republican Party, and a new recognition of the vitality and validity of Wendell Willkie's leadership. Three Republican senators have "jumped the gun" on their Democratic colleagues by demanding that, in acting to revise the Neutrality Act, the Congress shall go further than the President has asked. This move had its origin in Mr. Willkie's call for a "dynamic" approach to legislative problems and for an end to that "static" resistance by Republicans in Congress which has heretofore been based merely on the idea that all administration proposals should be opposed as a matter of elementary and smart political strategy.

### The Kearney and Greer

Going back a little further into the past, we must take note of the destroyers Kearney and Greer incidents, and of the attacks on and sinkings of American-flag or American-owned merchant vessels. Each successive attack added to the accumulating effectiveness, as instruments for the arousing of dormant emotions, of these blows to a national consciousness which had lazily been allowing itself to doze in the thin armor of a fancied impregnability.

Still more remote from the present, but nevertheless of comparatively recent happening, are two correlated events. At Des Moines in Iowa Charles A. Lindbergh in September introduced anti-Semitism as a factor of his own philosophy, and inferentially of that of his colleagues of the America First Committee. Shortly thereafter the American Legion, meeting for its annual convention in the most isolationist of the states, at Milwaukee in Wisconsin, reversed its earlier attitude and, demanding repeal of the Neutrality Act, endorsed the President's foreign policy and the extension of aid to Russia. In a few days, Lindbergh's stock had sunk to an unprecedented low (and with it that of his colleagues), and the reversal of the American Legion's attitude had had a resounding effect on the American body politic. (Let Canadians remember that in the United States the American Legion has so great a political influence that it was able, over presidential veto, to obtain for all who were in the American army in 1918, irrespective of service overseas, a whopping great bonus from Congress.)

Let us end our backward glance with a note on the promulgation of the Atlantic Charter early in Sep-

tember. As in Canada, there was disappointment that it contained no provision for immediate positive and forceful action, but, again as in Canada, its implications are gradually becoming apparent. Especially is it now being recognized that as the Charter is a pronouncement made jointly with Britain, the putting of it into effect must also be a joint enterprise. To the same extent that this recognition is becoming general among the public, so too is there being sealed by public approval the unwritten alliance between America and Britain. This is a fact of revolutionary significance.

Now, the happening of each of these events just reviewed was unexpected and indeed unpredictable. They are events which two months ago would have been regarded as "imponderables." No doubt we are to be witnesses within a short time of the occurrence of more of these imponderables. They occur now, in fact, as we contemplate the rising and impending crisis in the United States.

### More "Imponderables"

A convenient way to state the situation is to quote from *TIME* news-magazine of October 27. At the conclusion of a circumstantial homily inspired by a quotation from De Quincey, we read: "... The U.S., like a man coming out of an opium dream, had barely waked up to the knowledge that it could not count on anybody else to fight its battles; that it had to achieve its own survival."

That this last week of October 1941 is one of crisis for the United States must be abundantly clear to us who on the Monday survey the American scene. We see John L. Lewis defying the President and calling out on strike 53,000 mine workers, and thereby forcing a showdown between labor and the public; we see inflation raising its ugly head (and note incidentally that eyes are turned inquiringly to Canada for possible guidance in remedying the situation); we observe a people only now become aware that the Battle for America is limitless in scope and is being fought in the snows of Russia as well as by the R.A.F. over France and Germany and Libya and by the Australians who stand guard at Singapore; we detect a nation expecting to go to war with Japan at the drop of a hat; we are spectators of the opening of a debate in the Senate that in its result will determine the issue of the appeasement or defiance of Germany.



The U. S. destroyer "Kearney" which was struck by a Nazi torpedo last week while on Atlantic Patrol duty some 350 miles southwest of Iceland. Of the crew, 11 were killed, 10 injured, as a result of the encounter.



# .A. WORLD OF SPORT

## Uncle Willie Crosses the Ice

BY KIMBALL McILROY

THE opinion expressed by the War Service Boards of certain western provinces that the war should be fought exclusively by hockey players, is interesting. It is the more interesting in that no explanation is offered as to why hockey players should make better or more compulsory soldiers than, say, bankers or Pekinese breeders or roller-skate salesmen. These latter are allowed to go quietly on banking and breeding Pekinese and selling roller-skates, while the hockey players are told in substance that since they won't be allowed to play hockey they'd better join the army if they want to eat.

There is no argument with the theory that healthy young men should

join the army. It is very sound and it is too bad that it is still only a theory. There is plenty of argument, however, about hockey players alone being subjected to a unique and super-special brand of conscription.

No useful purpose is served by bringing up the obvious point that having to spend a few years in the army hits professional athletes harder than almost anyone else. For example a banker's ability and earning power increase, according to income statistics anyway, with age. The reverse holds true of an athlete. He has a few years to make money and a long, long time to spend it. If he passes the making years on one-



Lieut.-Gen. Eiki Tojo, War Minister in the toppled Japanese government, last week was commanded by the Emperor to form a new Cabinet.

left over for the spending years.

But that is not the point. The point is the present extraordinary scheme of specialized conscription, which is evidently based on the theory that hockey players are too stupid to vote or that there aren't very many of them anyhow.

No matter what the final resolution of the situation turns out to be, the results will have been bad right along the line. The impression has been planted in the public mind that hockey players are something less than overflowing with patriotism, not wanting to fight the war all by themselves. The impression will have been planted in the public mind, too, that the government is being something a little less than straightforward in its handling of a situation where straightforwardness is required in large quantities.

TO the casual observer it is likely to appear that the whole business is part of a deep-laid plot against Red Dutton and the New York Americans. Last year Mr. Dutton had something that was called a hockey team mainly because it had six men and wore skates. This year all that he's got left is the skates. Mr. Dutton's big trouble is that his boys didn't happen to have been born in Ontario or Quebec. If they had been, everything would be dandy and he'd at least have a team to lose games with. But almost without exception they come from the west, or would come from the west if they were allowed to go anywhere. Out west hockey players are supposed to join the east.

The Americans have about as much chance of winning the Stanley Cup as a certain party has of winning a popularity poll among the troops. The chance just doesn't exist. This being so, the casual observer mentioned above wonders why the rest of the league doesn't do something about it. The season's games, after all, are played for the sole purpose of eliminating the Americans. They have been for years. If this detail is going to be attended to in advance there will be no suspense at all to keep the casual (and paying) observer interested, and he won't go to the games.

THE most notable change in the rules for the present season involves the penalty shot. With the old one, which was shot from the red line, nobody ever scored if the goalie happened to be looking. Some couldn't even reach the net from so far out.

This year all that has been changed. The goalie now hasn't any chance of all. The puck may be carried right up to the net and inserted thereinto at the offended player's leisure. Barring his sudden collapse from natural causes nothing in the world can prevent him from scoring. This shot is to be awarded for the offense of tripping, slashing, knifing, or otherwise maltreating a player skating in on goal. For a variety of other offenses the old shot will still be awarded. This will result in the goalies getting some much-needed rest.

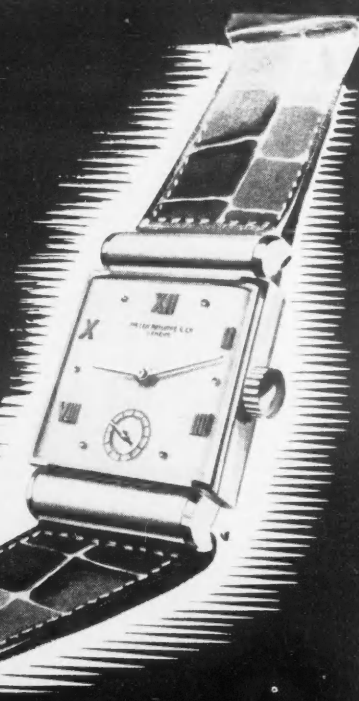
The problem of picking the probable finishing order among the

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seven National League clubs this year is considerably simplified. In fact there is some doubt about a couple of the teams finishing in the league at all.

The Americans are a cinch for last place in any league. They are a unanimous choice. If they could play their games in Alberta or Manitoba they might not do badly, but there seems to be no way in which this can be arranged. Consequently on game nights the few players to whom they have title will be elsewhere. The only thing they're liable to get out of the season is a V.C. for their goalie, who will deserve it.

Competition for other choice locations in the collar will be brisk. The Black Hawks, whose idea of raising an all-American squad doesn't look nearly so foolish as it used to, will be fully as good as they were last year. One hopes that they will not let this discourage them. Very much the same thing can be said about Detroit, although the Red Wings have picked up a couple of promising rookies. One of them has a good hockey name. Names make news, but it will remain to be seen whether a name can make an outstanding hockey player.

The Rangers have a combination of veterans who aren't as good as they used to be and youngsters who aren't, it is fervently hoped, as good as they're going to be. They should be the best team in New York City. The Canadiens may surprise people. They have a good coach and have been scouting around, waving contracts

under the noses of young amateurs who might be interested in a raise. The result is a superabundance of talent. The Canadiens may be handicapped by only being able to play six men at a time, but if they can overcome this they may go far.

The race for the top position should be between Boston and Toronto. The Bruins are standing pat with a team that was plenty good enough last year and appears to be plenty good enough this year too. The Boston boys were fortunate in having been born in the right places; they will all be on hand. Whether the Leafs will be able to do anything about them is something that time alone will tell. Certain cynical experts are picking the Leafs to look very good all season and very bad in the playoffs, alleging that in doing this they are simply following a secret, mysterious, and long-established custom designed to attain some end which so far has remained obscure. Until something happens to disprove it, this theory looks pretty sound.

THE season opens none too auspiciously, which is unfortunate in view of the fact that it may be the last for some time. It is possible that its outcome has been decided in advance by the lords of the passport in their successful efforts to antagonize both the players and the public.

This is unnecessary. Hockey players are only too anxious to help win the war. They don't see why they should be asked to do it alone.

"So you think I'm no salesman?"

Say...I called on  
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# THE BOOKSHELF

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## Nine for Nine Bright Shiners

AT THIS time of year, when the Fall books come into the office in great numbers, it is impossible to review all of them at length. But let no reader think that length of review is a criterion of merit; it often takes more space to explain why a book is bad than it does to say why one is good. Here are nine novels from the Fall group which we recommend strongly for a variety of reasons.

THE first is *The Timeless Land* by Eleanor Dark (Collins, \$3.00). It tells of the first five years of settlement on the continent of Australia; the blurb on the jacket describes it as 'colorful' and the term is justified. Mrs. Dark, who is herself an Australian, has a fine sense of style, and her book in consequence has a form and authority usually lacking in historical novels. She is, perhaps, inclined to romanticize about the aboriginals ('the blackfellow' as they are sometimes called), but no more so than our novelists when dealing with Indians. This is a first-rate book, and it will help you to gain acquaintance with Australian history, which is not so pedestrian as a casual observer might think.

The eighth of the Jalna books has appeared, and people who have followed the fate of the Whiteoaks thus far will want to know what happens. *Wakefield's Course* (Macmillan, \$2.75) takes the reader to Ireland and to London, and then with Wakefield into the R.A.F. and with Finch to Dunkirk. As always, Mazo de la Roche's work is skillful, but it must be said that these young fry are nothing at all after old Adeline Court. At the end the Whiteoaks are a little uncertain what is going to happen to them, like all the rest of us today, but that merely leaves the way clear for another book. This is recommended to devotees, but newcomers had better go back to *Young Renny*

and work through the series before tackling it.

Although it is not strictly a novel, *Fishermen At War* by Leo Walmsley (Collins, \$2.50) is included here because it has many of the best qualities of a novel. It is unusually well written, and it has qualities of humanity and understanding which make it an important book. It tells of the heroic action of the Yorkshire fishermen who have stuck at their job through thick and thin since the war began, suffering strafing from the air and the peril of mines with a courage and stolidity which make the reader feel a deep sense of unworthiness. If you care for tales of daring, do not miss this one.

Delicacy of perception and a lyric style have distinguished all the work of Irving Fineman, and in *Jacob* (Macmillan, \$3.00) he has achieved that quality of repose which is so often found in the work of the better Jewish writers. If it had not been so he could not have succeeded so completely with a novel on a Biblical theme. Too often these are wretched productions, little superior to the serials found in Sunday School papers; but *Jacob* has breadth of execution and architectonic quality which give it nobility. The portrait

of Esau is masterly. Reflective readers particularly will find this an absorbing and refreshing book.

It is by no means common for an actress of beauty and ability to be a good novelist. Elissa Landi, therefore, is uncommon, and so is her book. *Women And Peter* (Longmans Green, \$3.00) is a first-rate novel about people in the theatre, and particularly about Peter Vospers, a man whose tragic fault is that he falls in love with the wrong women. Against her detailed scene of theatre life Miss Landi's characters stand out boldly as creatures of flesh and spirit, and she handles the crisis of her story with great skill. Her style is rather too lush to be wholly pleasant. If she would discipline it she might make a fine reputation as a writer.

ANOTHER first rate story on the present war is *The Fort* by Storm Jameson (Macmillan, \$2.00). It is a well sustained handling of an incident during the fall of France, in which four officers, one British and three French, and a captured German all huddle together in the cellar of a ruined farmhouse. This book fulfils one of the ideal conditions laid down by Poe, for it can be read

at a single sitting and its impact is very strong. The studies of character which it contains are entirely convincing and, to use a hackneyed critical comment which is true in this case, 'to read it is to experience it.'

Lighter fiction is provided by Gertrude Carrick, whose first novel, *Consider The Daisies* (Longmans Green, \$3.00) is a story of life in a girl's college. Clearly the book is partial autobiography, and much of it is emotion recollected in deep excitement, but it has a most engaging fresh charm. Miss Carrick has the real novelist's ability to see herself, and her generation, from the outside, and her criticism is always shrewd and sometimes brilliant. Now that she has got this tale of college days off her chest she should produce a less jumpy novel; but do not wait for that, for *Consider The Daisies* is well worth your attention, particularly if you have any daughters to educate.

Mystery stories are usually dealt with by Mr. McAree in his *Crime Calendar* on these pages, but *Murder At Liberty Hall* by Alan Clutton-Brock, (Nelson, \$2.50) is not precisely a mystery, although it is about a detective and a murder. Mr. Clutton-Brock is more of a wit than a mysti-

fier. His murder in this story takes place in a school of very 'advanced' views on education, and he has some rare fun with the notions of self-expression which maintain at Scrope House School. Arson and criminal schoolchildren are rare subjects for comedy, and this author gets the very most out of them. If you are looking for a funny book, here is just what you want.

Finally, a very high recommendation must be given to the latest *Folio of New Writing*, the Spring 1941 issue, to reach us (Macmillan, \$1.65). It contains work by such well known writers as Henry Green, Louis Macneice, and John Lehmann as well as others whose names are less familiar. The standard is high, and you must not miss this if you like to keep up with the latest developments in writing in England. Undoubtedly, much of this new work touches on phases of the war and proves, as so much literature from Britain proves these days, how little we really know about the valiant people of that island, and how wrong our traditional notions are.

NO ONE of these nine books has been recommended above the others. They will appeal to different tastes, and these brief comments seek to show each reader what there is here which will appeal to him. Each of these nine books is outstanding in its own genre, and all are recommended with confidence.

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## Clifton Fadiman Chooses

READING I'VE LIKED, by Clifton Fadiman. Musson, \$4.00.

MR. CLIFTON FADIMAN is well known as the very able book reviewer of *The New Yorker* and as Master of Ceremonies in the quiz radio program called *Information Please*. He is also regarded by hundreds of thousands of readers on this continent with an almost supersti-

tious awe as an infallible judge of current writing. Mr. Fadiman modestly disclaims any pretence to infallibility, but it is undoubtedly true that he does not often go wrong in his opinions of a book's worth and probable success. If a poll were taken to discover which reviewer the American public considered to be the best and most influential, it is certain that the name of Clifton Fadiman would receive most votes.

In this anthology Mr. Fadiman has collected short stories, excerpts from novels, letters and fragments which he has read with pleasure during his twenty years as an adult and professional judge. It is a fine collection, and I advise you to get it for yourself and for your friends. Not everyone will like it all, but most people will be delighted by three quarters of it. The authors whose works are reprinted include Thomas Mann, Ludwig Bemelmans, George Santayana, Virginia Woolf, Ring Lardner, S. J. Perelman, James Thurber and H. W. Fowler, to name only eight of the thirty-seven. This is an admirably catholic book.

Mr. Fadiman has also some pertinent things to say about the business of book-reviewing and on the writer's craft in America; most reviewers will agree with him wholeheartedly. Reviewers need a higher standard, and they should pounce more savagely on bad books. A reviewer has no duty to a publisher, but he has an imperative duty to the public and to the cause of letters, for of that cause he is an unworthy but hard-working servant. It is to be hoped that reviewers throughout the country will follow the lead which Mr. Fadiman has given.

Book reviewing is, of course, a personal job, and the reviewer's character is reflected in his work. Mr. Fadiman's work is marked by a generally well-balanced judgment, but he seems to lack humor and enthusiasm. His lack of enthusiasm is shown in the title of his book; *Reading I've Liked* cannot be called up any stronger emotion than mere liking? And as for lack of humor, he shows it continually in a kind of fear which creeps into his work, hedged in parentheses. Typical of this attitude in his remark about Dickens: "... he was about to create a story that will probably live as long as men know how to laugh. (Right now, that doesn't seem very long.)" Why so fearsome, Mr. Fadiman? Buck up, man; literature has survived worse wars and worse times than

these. The human spirit is stronger than you seem to think. Pull up your socks and laugh, my dear sir; if death and destruction must come, let us book reviewers meet it like men of mettle and despisers of mere worldly conquests. You and I are mortal, but the art which we serve is eternal.

Pardon this digression. Despite Mr. Fadiman's personal misgivings, his anthology is a splendid one, the very thing, indeed, to give us new hope in trying times.

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# THE BOOKSHELF

## Nazis After Dark

MUNICH PLAYGROUND, by Ernest R. Pope. Thos. Allen. \$3.50.

A CENTURY and a half ago, there lived in the Bavarian Forest a shepherd who was widely known and respected for his gift of prophecy. He predicted the fall of Napoleon, the coming of the railway to Germany, the first World War and its result, the coming of the Third Reich, with the Crooked Cross as its symbol, and the coming of the Reds. These prophecies have come true. What is to follow? The Universal Killing, the Universal Dying, and finally the coming of the Great White King. Innumerable South Germans accept this prophecy as truth and look hopefully toward the upheaval which will rid Germany of Hitler and his gang.

Munich, according to Mr. Pope, who lived there as a correspondent from 1936, is the least loyal of Hitler's German cities, although it is the birthplace of Nazism. Berlin is the head office of the Hitler regime, and there all is gas and gaiters. But in Munich the party chiefs relax; they put on chamomile breeches and enjoy the fruits of success. And what are these fruits? Well, what do you think? Plenty of booze, plenty of women, and the sort of vulgar magnificence which gangsters love help the Nazi heads to forget the cares of state. But Munich is a royalist city,

and the deposed Wittelsbachs and Cardinal Faulhaber still hold the hearts of all except the very young.

We all love gossip, and in *Munich Playground* Mr. Pope dishes the dirt. It may be that some of his stories cannot be substantiated, but the book as a whole has a convincing tone. Few of us have ever believed in the asceticism of the Nazi leaders. Cynical opportunists have never been noted for the austerity of their lives before now, and there seems no good reason to suppose that those of the Third Reich differ from their historical counterparts in this one respect. Many of Mr. Pope's revelations about Nazi jamborees are juicy reading, and his description of Christian Weber's *Aufgang* is as lush as parts of Gibbon, though Mr. Pope is no stylist. When the Nazis debauch, they do it after the high Roman fashion, adding a Prussian thoroughness to the spirit of those antique lechers. But it is depressing to read of the effect of this depravity on German youth in general. Goebbels' advocacy of 'healthy eroticism' has had appalling results.

Hitler, it appears, has as much fun in Munich as anyone. He really is a vegetarian, but there his asceticism stops. The only fleshpots to which he is averse are those which boil on stoves.

Apart from its great interest as an exposure of conditions within South Germany, this book is extremely valuable because it gives the reader a new perspective of the Nazi party and its leaders. We are all far too much inclined to regard them as supermen, and this book thoroughly dispels that idea. They are merely men; excessively mere.

## The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

WE ARE not sure whether we have not already mentioned Ngaio Marsh's latest book, *Death and the Dancing Footman* (Collins, \$2.35). If so it must have been to say that while it is not her best book it does not appreciably lower her average which is probably the highest of any detective story writer now practising. It is also a good deal more than a detective story; it is a novel in which the mirror is held up to nature, even if it is a somewhat criminal nature. . . . *A Taste For Honey* by H. F. Heard (The Vanguard Press, \$2.50) is simply a small gem, the best story we have come across in months. To describe its particular charm might be to spoil the enjoyment of other readers. . . . Almost as good of its kind, though a very different kind indeed, is *No Love Lost* by Robert Reeves, a newcomer to us (Oxford University Press \$2.35). It belongs to the school established by Dashiell Hammett in *The Maltese Falcon* and has plenty of gore, action and drinking, flavored with deft writing and a lively sense of humor. . . . Of the same school but not in the same class is *I Don't Scare Easy* by Bernard Dougall (Dodd Meade \$2.35). It has a radio background and some exciting murders. You might like it, but if you miss it you haven't missed a great deal. . . . *The Westgate Mystery* by Darby St. John (Macmillan \$2.50) is in the Mary Roberts Rinehart tradition and concerns crimes and scandals among really nice people, generally wealthy. It has a surprise ending, and if you can tolerate elderly ladies as narrators you will probably like it. . . . When people complain about the pedestrian dullness of many stories in which after the murder nothing happens but the plodding pursuit by the detective they generally cite the works of Freeman Wills Crofts. Personally we happen to like the Inspector French stories and become absorbed in the study of time tables by which he breaks down alibis, seemingly iron clad. We should rather give as an illustration the works of E. C. R. Lorac, whose latest is *Case in the Clinic* (Collins \$2.). It is pedestrian enough in all conscience but nevertheless a fair specimen of the story which depends upon an intricate plot, apparently insoluble mysteries, and the patient hunt of the sleuth. . . . If it had not an original background we think we should not mention *The Turquoise Shop* by Frances Crane (Longmans Green, \$2.50). This and the extremely clever masking of the criminal save it from being wholly commonplace. . . .

England by Van Wyck Brooks. It is a model of what a literary history should be complete, scholarly and witty. Do not miss this chance to get it for your library. Steinbeck's novel *The Grapes of Wrath* may now be had for \$1.25 in this handsome reprint.

A stir was caused in Canada in 1933 when *The Yellow Briar*, supposedly by Paddy Slater, first appeared. Though some people sought to explode its reputation by pointing out that it was a work of imagination, rather than a record of fact, it has remained a favorite ever since, and in the opinion of the present reviewer it is the finest and most

complete work of imagination, in prose, ever to be produced in this country. If you have not read it already, you can now get an excellent reprint by Macmillan for \$1.25. Canada needs a score or more of Paddy Slaters to give it pride in its past and hope for its future.

### BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address: "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

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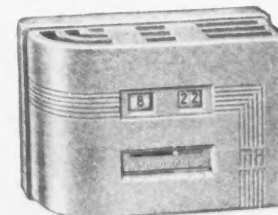
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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Mrs. Alexander of Admiralty House

BY JEAN MERRILL duCANE

ADMIRALTY HOUSE, next door to the Admiralty, has dozens of rooms and is reputed to possess a half-mile of underground passages. And it is here that Mrs. A. V. Alexander, as wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, reigns as chatelaine and hostess. Some time ago the house was completely re-decorated by the house's former occupant—Mrs. Churchill. The rooms are quite charming but visitors may be surprised to note that the paintings that hang on the tapestry and silk-covered walls are reproductions of old masters. During Mrs. Churchill's regime the priceless original paintings were moved away to safe underground storage at the beginning of the blitz. And now the reproductions cover the marks left by the originals. Mingled with these are Mrs. Alexander's personal photographs of relatives, babies and holiday snapshots of the First Lord.

Though she lives and works in Admiralty House, not in the Admiralty itself, next door, Mrs. Alexander has a share in helping to win the Battle of the Atlantic.

Late at night, when only the Operations Room and code sections of the Admiralty itself are in action, meetings, dinners and conferences continue at Admiralty House, where Mrs. Alexander is hostess to the other Sea Lords—Admiral Sir Charles Little, Vice-Admiral Austin Fraser, and so on to Sir Victor Warrender and other officials.

This use of Admiralty House as a meeting place of the higher-ups of the Navy is a custom that originated at the time when Mr. Churchill held the office. Mr. Churchill's late-night banquets were famous ever since



Mrs. A. V. Alexander, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, at her desk.

1914. A. V. Alexander also "brings his work home to do."

His dinner hour is seldom before nine, and if there are urgent details to be discussed perhaps with Vice-

Admiral Royle, the chief of Naval Air Services, or with Captain Hudson, the Admiralty's Civil Lord, then dinner may not be over till nearly midnight. Then A.V. will

walk over to his Admiralty office in his carpet slippers, and may put in an hour or so at his desk before turning in. Valuable papers are seldom brought back to Admiralty House, and charts and other documents used in operations are, of course, stored in a bomb-proof cellar at the Admiralty.

Once in a while Mrs. Alexander persuades him to relax from his duties—usually in favor of one of his hobbies which are antiques and music.

Mrs. Alexander, who is an active, practical Devonshire woman, is in her rare spare moments also a lover of antiques. "Oh, I expect Esther's hunting around looking for another walnut bureau," A.V. will say, smiling. But the truth is that more often than not Mrs. Alexander is hard at work at her lovely inlaid antique desk.

At Admiralty House her room is a place of activity. Here, for instance, she organized one of the biggest and most successful flag days that Britain has had since the beginning of the war—for the British Sailors' Society and the Missions to Seamen.

It was when her husband was First Lord from 1929-1931 that he began the habit of rising at 6.30, having an early breakfast and walking across from Admiralty House to begin work at his vast walnut desk by 7.30.

Mrs. Alexander has accustomed herself to A. V. beginning and ending work at all hours of the day and night. As an engineer he worked a long day, as did his father before him. And when he first went to the Admiralty, during the hectic years when he signed for the building of fine ships such as the Achilles and Ajax, which in 1940 helped to destroy the Graf Spee, he frequently remained at his desk eighteen hours a day.

As a Baptist lay preacher he would often, in former years, work half the night on some fine prose; but by diet, by careful attention, Mrs. Alexander has striven to do her part in preventing one of the Empire's most important men from having to pay the toll taken by strain and overwork.

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### I HEARD DROPS FALLING

I HEARD drops falling on the  
withered turf,  
And turned and saw where I had  
broken  
Idly for spring's first token  
A small-budded branch, the cool sap  
well  
On the torn bark, falling and  
vanishing  
In a circle on the grass; and I bound  
The hurt with wintered leaf around;  
When came into my mind the  
thought;  
How many are the bright drops all  
unstanch'd  
That sink to darken the pale sand  
Or sun-burnt sod of a strange land.  
But strong with life stood the white  
soulless tree.

LENORE A. PRATT.

### ARTIST

I PURSUE you now, tiptoe and  
crisply.  
I am coming for you, coming into  
your regular rhythm,  
Because you are formed like me,  
because you, also, must endure  
The flicker of sunlight and shadow,  
The uncertain nurture of wild  
flowers.

I am a universe  
That will continue to revolve.  
I am without armies; I am quite  
naked,  
Yet growing in power because of the  
airy shaping of clouds,  
The vibrating accomplishment of  
trees.

The beauty of people.  
Do not warp my species.  
Allow me my particular spacing;  
The repetition of my own motif,  
The filling symmetry, the ample  
spread,  
The persistence of myself.

For in me there is mother and child.  
A mother, like all mothers,  
Who will go earthward with a rush  
of black night;  
A child, who will live.

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Win The War In The Kitchen

BY MURIEL MILLER

A CHAIN is no stronger than its weakest link.

Are your kitchen methods the weak link in our war chain? The link which may delay us in winning the war?

Perhaps you have never realized that the way you run your kitchen is of international significance. It is. Every bit of food that we Canadians waste or allow to be wasted in our homes, every unwise purchase we make, is definitely helping Hitler.

The problem facing every Canadian housewife is, how can we make a real contribution to the war programme? The solution of this problem does not take us into the abstract realms of world economy. It does not take us into the labyrinths of military strategy. It does not take us into the maze of international policies.

It is a homely kitchen problem—a homespun cloth of our own weaving. It is, just how can we cut down on our present expenditure and still give our families healthful meals?

We can do it yes, even when prices are rising—if we utilize every scrap, buy domestic and Commonwealth products rather than dutiable goods, and serve simple but nourishing meals.

Canada is at war. Every child and adult must realize that fact. You, as a Canadian woman, have no right to cater to finicky palates now. The child that complains he does not like turnips or carrots or cabbage or rice must be shown that there are children in Europe who cry for food, but must go hungry. Adults who have been used to elaborate meals must learn to enjoy simpler meals.

The women of England have been asked long since to prepare One-Piece Meals. That is, one-course dinners without soup or dessert. By serving them you can save both time and money; money which you can invest in war securities; time which you can invest in extra service work.

Serve the soups and salads, or soups and desserts, for lunch.

If you have a large house and family to keep perhaps you leave the running of the kitchen to your maid or cook. Perhaps you do so much war service work that you must depend on others to do your domestic work. Service work is necessary indeed, but so is the wise running of your kitchen.

Co-operation between mistress and maid can be achieved—and it is the secret of a smoothly run establishment. Ask for, and get, co-operation from your domestic assistants. If they realize that you are both doing teamwork for Canada, they will gladly co-operate.

It is our duty, no, our privilege as Canadian women to see that our



A slack suit of English Glen check tailored in England, and endlessly useful for fall week-ends in the country or for after-ski wear at the lodge later on. From the Sportswear Shop, The Robert Simpson Company.

kitchens are run economically and wisely.

Many of the ways to save, however, may seem so insignificant that we overlook them. Yet mighty rivers are made by the converging of tiny rivulets.

### Small Economies

There are dozens of small economies we may adopt. We can serve more raw vegetables to save time and fuel. It has been stated that two ounces of raw cabbage has as much vitamin content as forty ounces of cooked cabbage. When you serve cooked or canned vegetables, save the juices for purées and vegetable soups. Much food value is boiled out—so by using the juices you get more nourishing, as well as more tasty, soups. You should use fat drippings for frying—not butter, when Canada needs that butter for export.

Such methods are simple homely even mundane. Yet they are direct economy, direct saving, and direct contributions to the war.

Let us, then, each take stock today—honestly and searchingly—to see what kitchen economy methods we can devise.

When buying fruit—and these are essential in a well-balanced diet—do we buy expensive luxury fruits and imported vegetables? Or, do we get seasonal domestic foods?

Orange juice is desirable for growing children, but about the same vitamin value is found in two ounces of tomato juice as in one ounce of orange juice. Although it takes three times the quantity of apple, as of orange, juice to give the same vitamin content—children generally love it.

Are we serving native vegetables or rushing every season? Trying always to be ahead of the market? Do we use imported or stored domestic foods in winter? You can serve Canadian celery in mid-winter; and apples give crispness and a tang to salads.

Start a list today of seasonal domestic fruits and vegetables and buy from that list. In buying from it you will probably discover that you are serving your family more balanced meals than formerly.

Let us not forget that we made a practical agreement with Great Britain, as well as with Canada, on September 10, 1939, and it is up to us to fulfil it. We can do this individually by buying British-made goods. And Great Britain needs that business.

Her trade motto is "Britain delivers the goods," and even in the face of the titanic Battle of the Atlantic and the industrial upheaval caused by bomb and fire, Britain is carrying on "as usual." She is delivering the goods. She must.

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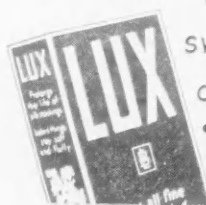
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# THE LONDON LETTER

## Hitting the Nail on the Head

BY P. O'D.

PARLIAMENTARY committees have a reputation for doing a lot of sitting and cackling and not much hatching out. In a good many cases that reputation is not undeserved, though not so often now as in peace-time. But this is a charge that no one can bring against the Select Committee on National Expenditure. Established just about two years ago, it has already brought in its 22nd report. And these reports have covered an astonishing range of enquiry, some of them obviously necessitating an immense amount of work. The Committee has certainly not been idle.

It would, of course, be too much to expect that all these reports should be of national importance. A good many have been, but not all. And some of the reports, admittedly and regrettably, have shown a rather hasty jumping to conclusions, a readiness to bring general charges that subsequent investigation has not always supported, and a tendency to attach too much significance to individual cases.

That sort of thing is inevitable, perhaps, where there is so much to be done, and where time presses so furiously. There has, in fact, been some rather acid criticism of the Committee's findings and methods—some of it from the Prime Minister himself. But the mistakes made have not been so frequent or so important as seriously to lessen the value of the Committee's work. It has occasionally barked up the wrong tree, but it has also barked up a good many trees where barking was very badly needed.

Even barking up the wrong tree does at times serve a useful purpose—the purpose of warning marauders, actual or prospective, that there is a stout and eager watch-dog about, prepared to bark up any tree however majestic, and tackle any marauder however formidable. This zeal and this courage are possibly the Committee's greatest contribution to the national service, irrespective of its actual findings, though these have in many cases been of the utmost value. It is doing a big job.

### Misfits in the Army

In its latest report, the Committee on National Expenditure has tackled the immense problem of Army recruiting more especially the misfits in the Army, of whom there inevitably is a large number. Considering how patiently the War Office bears with advice and interference from mere Members of Parliament, this is rather like strolling into the lion's den and trying to comb the fleas out of his mane.

Every army has its misfits, and the bigger the army and the more hurried the recruiting, the more numerous the misfits are bound to be. It is beyond human ingenuity to get every peg into the precise hole that fits it. There may not be a hole to fit. But sometimes the fit is so bad as to be almost beyond even human stupidity. You feel that it must have been done out of a perverted sense of humor.

In the last war, I remember, a friend of mine who turned up at the recruiting office was asked by the officer in charge, if there was anything he felt particularly fitted to do.

"Well, I'm pretty handy with horses," said my friend. It was a modest statement, for he had spent most of his life handling horses and could ride like a centaur. He had, in fact, been a cowboy.

"Oh, are you?" said the officer dryly, and promptly posted him as assistant to the company cook. Fortunately for my poor friend—and for the digestions of the company—he did not stay long there. He was a great fellow with beef on the hoof, but not in the pot.

The same sort of thing is happening in this war—over and over again. I know a young solicitor, a frail, delicate little chap, who is driving an army lorry, though his obvious place

is somewhere in the administrative service. Another lorry-driver friend of mine was, before the war, in control of a whole fleet of them, seven or eight. He joined up at the beginning, but is still driving a lorry (as a corporal), though he probably knows more about mechanical transport than any three officers in the regiment. The chance of getting a commission has simply not come his way.

Well, this is the sort of thing that the Committee on Expenditure is out to prevent or at least to improve. And, just in case one wonders what all this has to do with expenditure, they point out that a recruit costs the country twice as much in his first six months as in any similar period later on. So it is very much a matter of economy as well as military efficiency to get him as soon as possible into a suitable job. Especially is this the case where the recruit is called on to handle expensive machinery, as he very often is.

With this admirable purpose in view, the Committee makes a number of recommendations—far too numerous to be dealt with here—based generally on a more exact and extensive testing of the recruit on first enrolment. Physical examinations are already very thorough and complete. The Committee is of the opinion that his intelligence and aptitudes should be tested with at least equal care—certainly for the more specialized services. It seems obviously sensible. It may even do some good—in time. You can't hustle the War Office.

### Give Up Smoking?

The tobacco shortage is worse every day. Of course, one solution of the problem is to give up smoking, as some of the reformers have been prompt to suggest. They would! Another is for the Government to let people grow a little tobacco for themselves. There is no doubt that it can be done, as an occasional prosecution for tobacco-growing reminds us. There is also no doubt that the best thing to dilute tobacco with is tobacco—even home-grown shag. But it is too much to hope that the Government will ever consent. There are too many powerful vested interests concerned.

Just the same, I have a feeling that in secluded corners of a good many gardens will soon be found flourishing little plots of Nicotiana grown, of course, for the sake of the flower. But if the leaves should, by happy chance, get dried into something resembling tobacco—well, you couldn't expect the gardener to throw them on the rubbish heap, could you? It would be much more sensible, and also much nicer, to burn them in a pipe—preferably mixed with some better tobacco.

This would, of course, be very, very wrong. But, dash it all, if a man is allowed to mix coltsfoot or chrysanthemum leaves with his "baccy," why shouldn't he—but I begin to be afraid that I am breaking the law myself! Incitement to felony, m'lud!

### The Iran Incident

We have been hearing and reading a good deal about the now happily closed "Iran incident." I was very much interested, because I happen to have some personal knowledge of that ancient and lovely land of burning plains and high green plateaus, of snow-capped mountains and wild rushing rivers, where the tribes wander about with their flocks very much as they did in the days when Cyrus was king, or Alexander and his Greeks came marching to the conquest of the world.

The legends of Iskander, as Alexander is called, are still told around the camp-fires or in the shaded bazaars, just as if his great campaign took place only a generation or so ago. Men still point out the mountain trails he followed—the trails that everyone has always followed,

But soon, I suppose, no one will follow them, or only the local tribesmen. The railway and the motor-car will change all that. When the great oil-fields were discovered, modernity came flooding in. There are no more brigands now—just promoters. It is a hard choice.

But even if the country inevitably had to change, why have we had to change the name of it? Why Iran? We don't speak of Germany as Deutschland, or Sweden as Sverige, or Finland as Suomi, though their inhabitants do. And Siam is now called Thailand!—thereby spoiling a number of ingenious but highly improper limericks. But Siam doesn't really matter, though I prefer it to Thailand—if only for the sake of the limericks. There is no literature about Siam.

Persia, however, is different. This is a name with an established place in literature, going back over 2,000 years to the days of ancient Greece and Rome. Are we to talk now of the defeat of the Iranian fleet at Salamis, and of the way Leonidas

and his Spartans held back the hordes of Iran at Thermopylae? Why must we make a hash of history and literature, and needlessly confuse ourselves? Half the people who hear the name Iran promptly mix it up with Irak, and are in two minds as to which is which.

It is true that the Shah has officially asked that his country should henceforward be known as Iran—the name Persia, it seems, being derived from that of one particular tribe which he has good reason to dislike. They gave him a lot of trouble before he finally broke them. But what is that to those of us who are not diplomats, and are therefore under no obligation to humor him? Why must we accept this dictate of a semi-literate ex-private in the Cosack Brigade, just because he had the gumption and good luck to make himself ruler of this ancient land?

The wholly silly fashion for these new-fangled names seems to me to be compounded of pedantry and swank. People who talk of Iran and Thailand wish to show that they are "au fait," that they know what's what. But then perhaps an Irishman—even if only by descent—has little right to talk. My grandparents all came from a country that used to be known as Ireland, and now insists on calling itself Eire. Good Lord, can it be that I have really become an Eiran? It is a horrible, a flabbergasting thought.



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# THE DRESSING TABLE

## Some High Dividend Stocks

BY ISABEL MORGAN

"GOOD clothes, carefully chosen for suitability as well as quality, will pay dividends for the extra cost and extra time taken in their selection," was the counsel of the representative of one of Fifth Avenue's finest shops. The remark was made before a group of business women associated with the American Institute of Banking, and was followed by definite suggestions of how this is best accomplished. Since most women today are business women—if not in commerce, then in the business of helping to win the war—we think it should be interesting to them to know in what way this clothes program can be planned and carried out.

The business woman's wardrobe was classified, whatever her age, into six essential types of clothes: the basic suit; the wool dress—which is at home both in town and in the country; the soft black dress, which can go from office or Red Cross meeting on to dinner; a "good" fur-trimmed black coat or a fur jacket; the simple dinner dress, and the real evening dress.

In addition it was suggested that one adhere to basic colors, black or brown for the principal wardrobe purchases like coats, suits and also for major items in accessories—such as shoes. Color, to animate the wardrobe, should be supplied in hats, blouses, jewellery, which can be changed around at will.

### Cream?

After she reaches the ripe old age of twenty every girl ought to use a softening cream in addition to cleansing cream, according to Florence E. Wall, outstanding woman chemist and cosmetologist, who teaches students at New York University how to know their own needs and how to choose their cosmetics wisely and use them to the best advantage.

Miss Wall believes that a softening cream is the best outward defense

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SATURDAY NIGHT EDITOR  
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# MUSICAL EVENTS

## McEwen's Threnody Performed

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

BY the time these words appear in print the Hart House Quartet will be in the Maritime Provinces after a most auspicious opening of its eighteenth season at Hart House Theatre last week. During the 17 years of its existence no Canadian musical organization has journeyed so far afield. Not only is it known in every Canadian province but it has carried the fame of Toronto to every part of the United States, and to Great Britain and Scandinavia as well.

It has also accomplished something more difficult in a musical sense. Despite changing personnel it has maintained a consistent standard of ensemble performance, an essential factor in chamber music.

The original foursome consisted of Geza de Kresz, 1st violin; Harry Adaskin, 2nd violin; Milton Blackstone, viola and Boris Hambourg, cello. Of these originals only Mr. Hambourg remains as an anchor; for various causes the other three have at different times retired. Their successors are all musicians of rare quality. The first change occurred several years ago when James Levy, internationally celebrated as 1st violin of the old London String Quartet, succeeded Mr. de Kresz. The second came in 1939 when Harry Adaskin decided to devote himself to solo work and was replaced by Adolphe Koldofsky, a Toronto violinist with a beautiful tone. The last change came this summer when Milton Blackstone was stricken with ill-health and a successor of celebrity was found in Alard de Ridder, who had won fame on the Pacific Coast as viola of the Los Angeles String Quartet, and conductor of both the Seattle and Vancouver Orchestras.

### Appropriate Choice

That Mr. de Ridder is a most valuable acquisition was demonstrated last week, when to introduce him Sir John Blackwood McEwen's *Threnody* in quartet form, was played. It was an appropriate choice in two respects; in substance it is an eloquent lament for the fallen, dating from the last war; and the composer chose the viola as the vehicle of his solemn and haunting leading melody. McEwen's mastery of the string quartet form, and his ability to mould to new uses with absolute freedom of style is unquestionable. He was at one time Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and according to Percy A. Scholes, author of *Oxford Companion to Music* has in his theoretical writings made "Scottishly argued contributions to musical aesthetics." Whether Mr. Scholes meant this as a compliment is not clear but it is certain that McEwen's soul is Highland and romantic. Complicated as are some of his harmonic devices, no composition could be more fully saturated with quality analogous to that of the best elegaic poetry. The technical perfection of the ensemble showed how earnestly the players had worked in rehearsal; and Mr. de Ridder's beauty of tone and distinction of phrasing augmented its appeal.

Two of the most delightful of classical works were also played, Mozart's lively *Hunting Quartet* in B flat major; and the second of Beethoven's glowing *Rasumowski Quartets* (E minor). In the past The Hart House Players have been accused of lack of spontaneity in performance, but these buoyant, expressive interpretations showed that the charge no longer holds good.

### Cossacks Recall Glinka

For a decade the Don Cossack Choristers under the brilliant and volatile Serge Jaroff have been the most widely popular choral organization in America. They have appeared in

Massey Hall on countless occasions and the public seemingly never tires of their exotic and colorful singing. At their concert last week they of course enjoyed a broader basis of appeal than ever before; because Russia (from which they were once exiles) is now our ally.

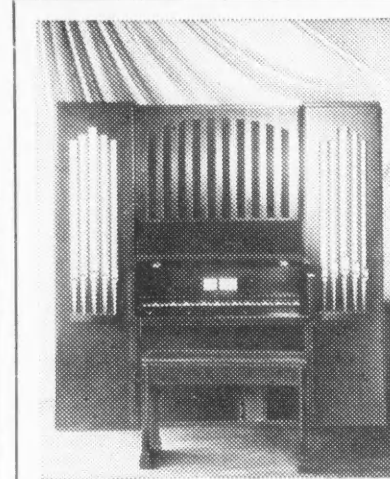
The astute Mr. Jaroff has not been slow to recognize that fact, and certain items of his program reflected the new emotional background. The numbers which caused the deepest enthusiasm were military; cavalry songs that embodied the ideas of valor and resistance. There was *On the Black Horse* a song of the Ural Cossacks; *The Plain, the Steppe and Hurry, Hurry*, songs of Don Cossacks. The fire and stimulus with which these characteristic lyrics were sung could not be surpassed.

Mr. Jaroff departed from his usual type of selections by recalling the memory of the father of Russian music, Michael Glinka and presenting numbers from the first of all Russian operas *A Life for the Czar* produced in 1836. The selections were appropriate to the present situation because they were of definitely patriotic inspiration. Glinka was born in 1804 on his father's estate near Smolensk, then, as now, regarded as the key to inner Russia. When he was a child of eight he saw the armies of Napoleon pass on their way to Moscow, and return a crumbling horde. His education, after he resolved to become a musician—a strange choice for a landed aristocrat in those days—was at St. Petersburg under the Irish pianist John Field. Later he went to Italy to study with Bellini and Donizetti, and there the resolve came to him to return and compose an opera on a truly Russian theme. He chose a patriotic subject based on the Polish invasion of Russia in 1613, wherein a young Russian patriot sacrifices his life to save his Czar and his country. The opera ends in a triumphal scene at the Kremlin in Moscow. Necessarily Glinka used Italian models in framing his opera but employed Russian themes. His subsequent work, *Russian and Ludmilla* (1842) was even more national. Its overture is still one of the most popular in the orchestral repertoire.

### Hamilton Pianist

Agnes Butcher, a brilliant young Hamilton pianist who, when war broke out, had been for some time a resident of Budapest and remained there until the summer of 1940, gave a recital at the Hamilton Conservatory of Music last week. Her touch, rhythmical élan, spontaneity and clean cut execution delighted listeners. Her principal number was the Chopin *Sonata in B flat Minor* containing the immortal funeral march. She also played two arrangements of early music by her teacher, Bela Bartok, one a 16th century *Pastorale* by Zupoli and the other a *Fugue in G minor* by Frescobaldi. Among her most attractive and flamboyant numbers was Albert Grunfeld's *Sarcee de Vienne*, based on airs from Strauss's *Fledermaus*.

No recent Canadian broadcast of the higher order seems to have aroused such enthusiasm among music lovers as the series of sonatas for violin and piano given over the national network on Monday evenings by Kathleen Parlow and Sir Ernest MacMillan. Presumably the artists themselves have received much fan mail, and this writer has had letters on the subject from centres as far west as Vancouver. The recitals seem also to be a moot subject in local musical circles. Last week the Grieg *Sonata* was given and this week a less familiar work by John Ireland. Sir Ernest spent most of his vacation practising the piano and Miss Parlow's powers are famous. Apparently they work together as perfect complements.



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# ART AND ARTISTS

## The War Work of British Artists

BY GRAHAM McINNES

THERE has already been occasion to write in this column of the great job which British artists are doing as an integral part of a community in the front line of war; and we have seen in many places the posters they have produced. But their work as sensitive recorders of the conflict is also of immense importance, and the exhibition "Britain at War", recently opened at the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa, gives us a representative picture of what has been done. This show will also be seen in Montreal and Toronto.

The "Britain at War" show was preceded by a small exhibition of paintings by British children. These are remarkable chiefly for their avoidance of war subjects. It is not that children deliberately avoid portraying the war, but that they are interested chiefly in what goes on in their immediate neighborhood. So that although we get an occasional study of a dog-fight, or the inside of an air-raid shelter, the subjects are mostly those small things with which the child comes in daily contact: his friends, relations, toys, house and so forth.

But apart altogether from their subject matter, these examples of child art are among the best that have been seen in this country. To the child's freedom from restraint and love of bold color have been added a carefully tended sense of design, and a discipline which must be the result of perfect understanding on the part of the teacher. This exhibition will also be seen elsewhere throughout Eastern Canada—probably at Montreal, Kingston and Toronto.

TO ANALYZE the growth of a city is a fascinating pastime; for cities are communal works of art, and in their planning, or lack of it, often give the key to a community's thoughts, activities and beliefs, as well as its reaction to environment. In its carefully thought-out show, "The Growth of Toronto", that city's Art Gallery has brought into sharp focus the various stages through which the city went, the factors governing its growth and development.

Unlike the recent analysis of Montreal made by an architectural group in that city, this show takes no social stand. It is concerned with demonstrating how Toronto achieved its present shape, not with how that shape might be bettered. There is an admission that the growth of any city involves a compromise between material and spiritual needs, and that spectacular development has brought in its train many urgent problems. There is a suggestion that in failing to integrate fully material progress with the more abundant life conferred by technical developments, Toronto falls short of being the ideal city. But what city does not? There will be time for a town-planning exhibition when this show has been digested and its lessons learned.

We start with the pioneer settlement, and Governor Simcoe's decision to make it the capital of Upper Canada. He noted the "military strength and naval convenience of Toronto... the most proper situation for an arsenal". His enthusiasm was not shared by visitors during the forties, one of whom remarked that "he who first fixed upon this spot, whatever predilection he may have had for the roaring of frogs, or the effluvia arising from stagnant waters, can certainly have had no very great regard for preserving the lives of His Majesty's subjects".

Between 1834 and 1860 we see the young city adapting itself to the terrain, with wide streets, dignified public buildings and an air of spacious leisure. But with the coming of the railroads, the expansion of commerce and the introduction of street-cars, the city rapidly outgrows its simpler pattern. The period 1890-1930 is not only one of tremendous material development (including the reclamation of the foreshore, the skyward march of the downtown area and the doubling of the city's population); it sees also the arrival of the speculative builder, the tyranny of the factory which invades and ruins residential areas, and the disappearance of open breathing spaces.

Toronto's problems—over-expansion due to rapid transit, and the failure to realize that the mobility of electricity no longer compels factories to crowd together at the source of power—are common to all American cities.

THE decision of Queen's University to confer a Doctorate of Laws on A. Y. Jackson will be universally applauded. His contribution, not only to Canadian art, but to Canadian thought, has been both large and beneficial. For it must not be forgotten that the members of the Group of Seven (of which he was one of the most forthright) did not limit their influence to painting. True, they discovered a well-nigh inexhaustible store of material and proclaimed to the outside world that Canada had a vigorous and distinctive school of painting. But there was also their tremendous enthusiasm. This, together with their liveliness in controversy, their progressive ideas, their willingness to defend and encourage younger painters and their vivid interest in the relation between art and the community, gave Canadian art a new direction.

In the field of the arts, it is a comparative rarity for honors to be bestowed on those who have given new directions. In this respect public and academic appreciation of art differs markedly from its appreciation of science, where honors are rarely conferred (as in art they often are) for maintaining the status quo. Queen's University has seen fit to disregard this convention, and to confer a degree on one of Canada's most distinguished rebels. This is a source of the greatest satisfaction to all art lovers.



# FILM PARADE

## Portrait of a Protestant Divine

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

A LITTLE over a year ago Hartzell Spence published his *One Foot in Heaven*, the biography of his father, the Reverend William Spence of the Methodist Church. It was honestly, affectionately and amusingly told and to anyone with a Methodist background the story was pleasantly familiar without being very deeply evocative. Like most of the current Lives with Father it was the record of a forthright personality recollected in tranquility. The Reverend William Spence lived humbly, walked uprightly, fought his choir to a standstill and built a fine big Methodist Church. He was a good husband and a loving father and his life epitomized on the tombstones of a dozen scattered Methodist cemeteries looked on the surface like the unlikely screen material in the world.

However Warner Brothers promptly bought it and turned it into a picture. By an inspired bit of casting they made Fredric March the Reverend William Spence and fragile Martha Scott his loving and indomitable wife. In outline and in a great deal of the detail the picture follows the original; yet it somehow creates a feeling that Hartzell Spence with all his faithful and humorous memories couldn't achieve the authentic feeling of Methodism. The odd mixture of piety and practicality, the simplicity and dogmatism, the shrewd grasp of both material and spiritual values—these are all in the film, and along with them a unique and particular flavor; the smell of decaying

parsonages, of little unadorned vestries, even, one could imagine the faint pungency of pew varnish on a warm Sunday morning.

The hymns have a great deal to do with it, of course—those remarkable church hymns that argue and affirm, in dialectics set to ancient tunes, the congregation joining in with a mighty lift that follows the surge of music and line rather than of words. So when the climax comes with Fredric March tolling "The Church's One Foundation" on his new imported carillon, and the congregation drawing in from every part of the town and the music surging and soaring, the final effect is shattering, and no other word for it.

Well, it's wrong, it's super-produced, only a Hollywood budget and never a Methodist Finance Committee could have produced those ecclesiastical splendors at the end. Yet you sit there with the tears on your cheeks because the majestic urgency of "The Church's One Foundation" is finally too much for you; just as "Onward Christian Soldiers" was in "Major Barbara," and the penetrating nostalgia of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" in *Our Town*.

THEN there is Fredric March. Fredric March has what Methodist Stationing Committees used to set down as a fine presence and a remarkable delivery, the secular equivalent for which is, conceivably, a beautiful streak of ham. It is a quality essential both to fine preachers and fine actors. Fredric March has it, and knows how to use it with honesty and immense effect. His Reverend William Spence is a man who walks humbly with his God and struts pretty triumphantly before his congregation. A wide awake preacher he is alert to wrest the largest possible subscriptions from his parishioners; at the same time he is some-

studio-made products. *Hold Back the Dawn* has a trick framework, with Charles Boyer as a refugee from the Immigration Department approaching a Hollywood director with his story and then acting throughout as his own commentator. The story which any Hollywood Director would grab at and which he wouldn't believe for a minute, has to do with the hero's efforts to marry into the U.S. and the love that blossomed out of it. There are some poignant moments with Olivia de Havilland in Mexico and some sharp ones with Paulette Goddard as a depraved young lady engaged in out-witting the Immigration Department, and Charles Boyer is smooth and plausible as the ex-gigolo Rumanian who only longs to become an ex-Rumanian. It's entertaining and completely unbelievable. So is *It Started With Eve*, with Deanna Durbin in one of her Nice Girl

parts and Charles Laughton in a Foxy Grandpa role. Deanna is as charming as ever to look at and listen to but her girlish highhandedness is showing a tendency to turn into just a suggestion of bossiness, which won't do at all when she really grows up.

### ILLUMINATION

I WALKED up the noisy street  
On a March afternoon;  
Sun strong, sky clear, snow melting  
everywhere.  
A cool-soft breeze skipping and playing.  
The day a-throb with the first full surge  
of spring;  
And I glanced up,  
And there in a window I saw a painting  
with female figures,  
And I half went on but stopped and  
looked again,  
And suddenly I said to myself, "It is

Botticelli's 'Primavera'!"  
I had seen it before but never in color,  
And it held me enthralled, entranced;  
The pale clear tints,  
The thin pure lines, the joyousness,  
The careless pagan spirit untrammelled  
by meaning,  
The whole like a strain of delicate  
happy music.

I turned again to the street,  
And as I looked about me  
All I saw had a new significance.  
Everything breathed the spirit of the  
picture;  
The same gladness, the same carefree  
charm,  
Light and harmony, sprang and flowed  
everywhere.  
"Surely," I said, "that picture was made  
for this day!"  
And I saw all at once art's full mean-  
ing and beauty.

ALLAN HILL MONK.



bored by  
color matching?

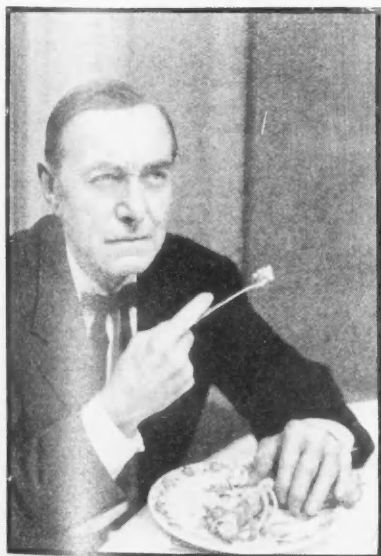


perplexed with  
picture grouping?



puzzled with  
furniture arrangements?

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Harry Carey appears in Eugene O'Neill comedy, "Ah Wilderness", at the Royal Alex week of Nov. 3.



This flier appears in the British documentary film, "Target For Tonight", soon to be seen in Canada.

### THE RUEFUL RHYMESTER TO HER LOVE

I'VE loved unwisely

And not well,  
Missing Heaven,  
Shunning Hell,

Blowing cold  
And blowing hot,  
Losing nothing,  
Gaining naught.

My love's a story  
Half undone,  
Neither finished  
Nor begun.

A sterile shrub  
With no bloom on it, . . .  
I've borne you neither  
Child nor sonnet.

JOYCE MARSHALL.

thing of a saint, dedicated to poverty and self-discipline. He starts his fine new church in order to get a livable parsonage at last for himself and Mrs. Spence, but it isn't long before he is caught up with the far more congenial notion of doing it to the glory of God. Fredric March rounds him out with beautiful consistency, so that whatever his mood, whether God-exalted or merely humanly exasperated, he is always a believable and endearing human figure.

*One Foot in Heaven* is the first authentic portrait of a Protestant clergyman to reach the screen if we except the widely different characterization of Pastor Hall. It is also, in spite of its faintly bantering tone, a genuinely religious picture, so honestly treated that it can't possibly either affront believers or embarrass the skeptics.

BY CONTRAST with *One Foot in Heaven* both *Hold Back the Dawn* and *It Started With Eve* seem strictly



# Emily Carr—Canadian Artist-Author

BY IRA DILWORTH

Only in recent years has the genius of Emily Carr been recognized, but now she is regarded as one of Canada's greatest artists—perhaps the greatest painter of Indian life this country has ever known.

In this article Ira Dilworth, who is one of Miss Carr's few intimates, gives a vivid picture of the artist's life and early struggles.

ALMOST 70 years ago, Emily Carr was born in Victoria in the Carr house which in those days had the air of a mansion standing in the midst of its ample acreage and surrounded by tall poplar trees, trees planted by Richard Carr as a landmark for ships coming in to old Victoria. Emily was the youngest save one of the family of nine children. She has spent practically her whole life in Victoria and has seen it grow from a very small Hudson's Bay town to a proud Western city.

Emily Carr's education, in the generally accepted sense of classroom instruction, was all received in Victoria. His older daughters Richard Carr sent to the private academies, but his three younger children attended the public and high schools. Emily hated school. Regimentation of spirit and mind have always irked her. If we are to believe her own statement, she was not a good scholar and knew the dunce's stool far better than any other seat in the classroom. From her earliest childhood she loved the out-of-doors and the creatures which lived in and around her father's farm. Indeed, perhaps these creatures were more truly companions of the girl's early years than were any human beings.

EMILY'S mother died when the child was still young. That event was a great shock and a cruel blow to her. It was followed less than two years later by the death of her father. At that time, Emily was fourteen years of age. She had already given evidence of passionate interest in drawing. An unhappy year passed, at the end of which she persuaded her guardian to allow her to go to the then reputedly wicked city of San Francisco to study art. Her impressions of the old Mark Hopkins School of Art there, the first institution of the sort on the Western American coast, are still vivid and form an interesting topic of conversation. There she was surrounded by people who took art seriously, working at

it with honest purpose and not looking upon it as a sort of additional social grace. After three years in San Francisco, she returned to Victoria where she taught art and earned enough to make it possible, after a few years, to go to England. In London she became a student at the Westminster School of Art.

Recovering from an illness, Miss Carr returned to Canada and to her beloved West filled with ambition. She opened a studio and started art classes in Vancouver which was then a very young, raw frontier town. She gathered together a large class and met with great success as a teacher. One of the results was the earning of sufficient money to make it possible for Miss Carr to indulge what had long been an urgent passion, to answer the call of primitive, wild beauty. During the long summer holidays, she made many trips into the Northern part of the Province going along the coast in any kind of vessel—gas-boat, fish-boat, Indian canoe. The story of these trips is almost incredible. Sustained by her deep desire to see nature in wild places and explore the life of the Indians in their native villages, with a courage that we at the present day can scarcely understand, she went into the most solitary parts of the British Columbia coast, into the Naas and Skeena River country, sometimes even over into the Queen Charlotte Islands. Poor transportation, loneliness, mosquitoes, difficult and often extremely dangerous stretches of sea meant nothing to her or at least not enough to make her turn back in these voyages into

a world that called her so strongly. She felt from the beginning deeply moved by the primitive sense of beauty which she found in the forest and which she discovered behind the life and art of the Indians. She brought back from these trips sketches of the great totem poles which she had found in the villages, in places with haunting names—Ucluelet, Tanoo, Cumsheewa, Cha-atl, Skedans, Kitwanooc, Kitwanga.

IN AN unpublished description of the village of Yan, Miss Carr reveals the spirit with which she always approached these villages and the relics of Indian art remote from the ways of civilization. "A number of totems stood solemnly around the bay. Behind them were the old houses of Yan and, behind them again, the forest. . . . Sometimes Indians came over to Yan to cultivate a few patches of garden. When they went away again the stare in the empty hollows of the totem eyes followed them across the sea as the mournful eyes of chained dogs follow their retreating masters."

One sees the humility of the artist and her sense of awe in a few sentences describing her experience at Greenville. "I did beat my way to the base of another pole only to find myself drowned in an avalanche of growth sweeping down the valley. My dog and I were alone in it, just nothings in overwhelming intensity."

In 1910 Miss Carr left Western Canada again, this time to go to Paris to make further studies in her art. In Paris she met the new and vital art which was just then making a strong bid for recognition. She was deeply moved by what she saw in the salons and heard in the studios. There is no doubt that this sojourn had a good deal of influence upon her later development. But sickness again cut short her sojourn away from Canada and she returned to her home.

AFTER the War Marius Barbeau came to British Columbia to study the life and customs of the Indians. As he went about the North land in and out of their villages, he heard over and over again from the Indians stories of the English woman who used to come to paint their totem poles. On his return to Ottawa, Barbeau told the late Eric Brown of what he had heard. Brown, then Director of the Canadian National Gallery, became interested and to use her own graphic expression—"dug Emily up and took her East." An exhibition of her paintings was arranged and while she was in the East she met for the first time the chief members of the Canadian Group of Seven. She was much impressed by the sincerity and strength of their work. Lawren Harris influenced her most deeply of all. This experience is one which Miss Carr loves to talk of. She pays great tribute to the sympathetic understanding and encouragement given her through the influence of Eric Brown. After some weeks in Eastern Canada, she returned to Victoria tremendously stimulated and on fire with determination to paint again. That determination has never since flagged. It took her again on long excursions, this time in her caravan, into the wild places of British Columbia, some of which she had visited before. It has strengthened her to meet years of public neglect of her finest work. It has given her courage to forge ahead always seeking for new areas of expression in her art. The volume of work which Miss Carr has produced in the past twenty years is enormous and represents a rich and varied achievement. Today if you go into her quiet cottage, you will find her busy at her canvasses. An

exhibition will be hung in Vancouver during this October. It will number twenty-five new large canvasses completed during the last twelve months.

But you will never understand Miss Carr unless you can comprehend the devotion which she has always felt and shown towards wild things, whether living about her enjoying her companionship or in their wild native haunts. Watch her as she talks about these creatures,—let her tell you the life story and amazing experiences of the chipmunks in their cage, whirling happily in their wheels, or scold at the ringdoves that actually coo out there in their dovecot steeped in the almost daylight brightness of this autumn moon, reproaching them for their sentimentality and their quarrelsome ways which she will tell you give the lie to their mythical character in fiction, or recount the "case histories," if I may use a technical term in speaking of one who loathes them, of her canaries and Australian lovebirds. Listen while she tells you how she tamed wild English songbirds or how, during her journeyings in British Columbia, wild creatures of forest and mountain came to her asking companionship, a vulture, an eagle, a raccoon, squirrels, crows. Listen as she tells you of that chapter in her life when she kept kennels and raised actually hundreds of English Bobtails. She will describe them individually to you—Loo, Meg, Adam, Flirt, Punk with such affection and feeling to intimate understanding as most people bring to the delineation of human character. Or listen to her stories of Woo, the Javanese mon-



EMILY CARR

key who was her constant companion for thirteen years. Perhaps better still listen in on a conversation between her and her two surviving griffons, Matilda and Poot, a real two-sided conversation, not a monologue. You will find in these experiences more indication of the true character and gain a deeper understanding of Emily Carr than can be conveyed by volumes of official dates and events in her public life as an artist.

I HAVE tried to introduce Miss Carr and I have perhaps failed. Spend an hour in her house listening to her talk, looking with her at her pictures and you will away with a glowing sense of vitality pervading your consciousness that is an all too rare experience in Canada.

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keep you informed and entertained  
on the same breath.

The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT,  
The Canadian Weekly

## CONCERNING FOOD

### Eating With Your Nose

BY JANET MARCH

IF you haven't already read and enjoyed Ludwig Bemelmans' book about Ecuador, "The Donkey Inside," don't miss it. It's not like any other travel book you've ever read, and bits of it make dreams of Western Hemisphere solidarity seem a little hazy. Will anyone ever be very solid with that particular tropical country which



An attractively designed new tea-  
pot by Pyrex in which the strength  
of the brew is made evident to the  
eye. Note the streamlined handle.

changes governments as lightheartedly as a woman changes her stockings? Still, of course, it's a good idea for us all to hang together.

Bemelmans is the fellow who writes the entertaining articles in "The New Yorker" about his days in the service of the Splendide Hotel in New York, and he also turns out wonderful children's books with his own particular type of cock-eyed illustrations. If you haven't read about Madeline who had her appendix out while at school in Paris you should. She was the object of envy to all her school mates which is the way those happenings hit the young. "I still have a mild inferiority complex because my midriff is unscarred while my best friend lost her appendix at the age of eleven."

To get back to jungle life in Ecuador as described by Mr. Bemelmans, there is everything there that you have ever imagined of jungles: greenery, snakes, vines, orchids, rope bridges which sway, and also the food while travelling is not all that one might wish for if brought up to North American standards of cleanliness. To make up for this lack the jungle smells of the high cuisine, so when hunger overtakes you because you couldn't bear to eat boiled monkey for breakfast you close your eyes and are immediately in a first class French restaurant. "I dreamed an immense bill of fare. . . Assorted hors d'oeuvres . . . then the soup, vichyssoise, germiny a l'oseille, onion soup au gratin, and marmite with marrow dumplings. The fish course followed, swordfish steaks, shad and roe, clam pan roast, cold barbeue and cold salmon." Let's stop here and see if we can get some of Mr. Bemelmans' fish dishes onto our own plates out of the jungle air.

It's a terrible thing to admit, but I have never knowingly eaten swordfish, nor can I find any recipe to give you for it granted you can find a shop where you can buy it, which is unlikely. All the information come by after some hours of research is that it is a salt water, lean fish, and is excellent broiled and good either fried in deep fat or sautéed. It probably smells a lot like other fishes. Shad is well known to fish lovers, but have you tried cooking it this way?

#### Shad a l'Espanole

3 pound shad  
2 bay leaves  
1/2 cup of sourish white wine  
The juice of one lemon  
1 1/2 cups finely chopped mushrooms  
2 1/2 tablespoons of olive oil  
2 1/2 tablespoons of butter  
Save the liver from the fish.

Score the fish on both sides and then brush it with lemon juice and let it stand an hour or so, and then

brush with olive oil, and season well with salt and pepper. Butter the pan and put in the fish to brown in a medium oven for twenty-five minutes. Baste while cooking. Chop the liver, parboil it and rub through a coarse sieve, and do the same with the mushrooms, cooking them in the water in which the liver cooked. Mix the liver and mushroom purée together, add the wine, and pour over the fish about ten minutes before it is done. Baste with this sauce and use what remains to pass separately with the fish.

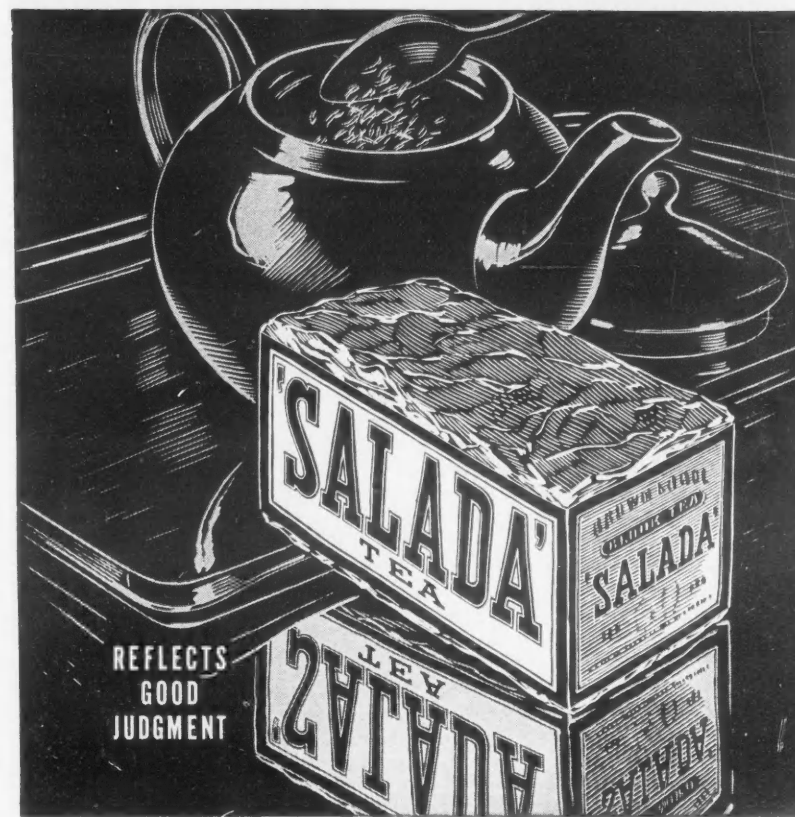
#### Fried Shad Roe

Shad Roe  
1 teaspoon of salt  
1 tablespoon of vinegar  
2 cups of water  
Salt, pepper, flour

Pour the water on the shad roe till it is covered, add the salt and vinegar and boil for twenty minutes. Drain, add enough cold water to cover and let stand for five minutes. Drain again, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip in flour and fry in deep fat till light brown.

#### Clams

24 clams chopped finely  
5 tablespoons of cream  
3 tablespoons of butter  
Salt, pepper  
1 teaspoon of mixed mustard  
Cook the clams till they are tender



which takes only from three to five minutes. Then chop them up finely. Mix the mustard, seasonings, butter and cream and add to the clams. Put in a shallow baking dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs and brown in the oven.

#### Barbeau

A four pound barbeau

Anchovy fillets  
6 tablespoons of butter  
Salt and pepper

Skin the fish and score it on both sides, sticking small pieces of the anchovy fillets in the scores. Season well and bake, basting with the melted butter and serve with

#### Almond Butter

1/2 pound of almonds  
1/2 cup of butter

Put the almonds through a nut mill or if you don't own one grind them and mix into a paste with a

#### PRISONER

THUS drowsily  
He idles through the ferns'  
Long labyrinths, a bee  
Whose nimble thrusts and turns  
Set swaying the hill-towers  
Of summer's varied flowers.

He spurns the globes  
Of sugared water placed  
To tempt him; dully probes  
A calla's horn; but haste  
He knows not, nor that industry  
Is chief virtue of a bee.

Secure, warm, dry,  
Housed between glass and tiles,  
Why stares he on the sky  
And frets for lost green miles  
Deep under snow, for clover bloom,  
And a round hive's dusky gloom?

LENORE A. PRATT.

little water, then stir in the butter and beat till smooth.

Another way to cook clams is this—

#### Paella a la Valenciana

1 young chicken or a rabbit  
1 small lobster  
1 crab  
1 dozen clams  
1/2 can of peas  
1/2 pound of string beans  
1 1/2 cupsful of rice  
1 clove of garlic  
1/2 a bay leaf  
A pinch of saffron  
Salt, pepper  
Olive oil

Cut the chicken or rabbit up and fry in olive oil till pale brown. Add the chopped garlic and the rice and nearly cover with boiling water. Then add the peas, beans and the shelled and cooked shellfish, broken up into smallish pieces. Season well, adding the bay leaf and the saffron, and cook fairly fast, stirring all the time to avoid sticking. When the rice has absorbed all the water and is dry the dish should be ready to serve. Of course it can be made quite satisfactorily with tinned shellfish, and turns into a handsome Sunday supper dish.



#### APPLE—THE NATION'S FAVORITE PIE

Make a lattice top on a green apple pie. It takes a little longer but it improves the appearance of the pie and is insurance against having the fruit juices bubble out into the oven because of the extra vents for the escape of steam.

For the crust, measure two and one-fourth cups of sifted flour, add one teaspoon of salt and sift again. Measure three-fourths cup of shortening. Cut half of the shortening into the flour until the mixture is as fine as meal; cut in the remaining half until the particles are about the size of navy beans. Add about five teaspoons of cold water, one at a time, mixing until the dough holds in lumps in the bowl. Press the particles together. Roll half of the dough out about one-eighth inch thick and fit into a nine inch pie shell. Trim off excess dough.

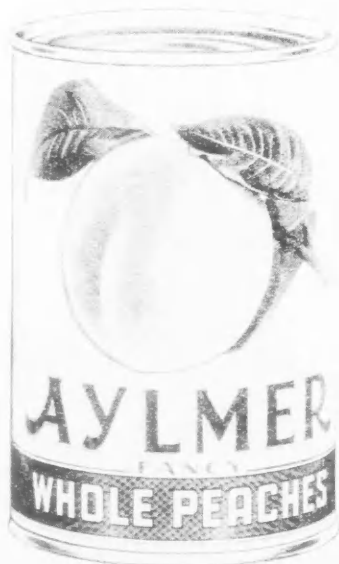
Pare and core six large tart apples and slice thin. Pile the apples in the pie shell and cover with a mixture of one cup of sugar, three-fourths teaspoon of cinnamon, a dash of salt and one teaspoon of lemon juice. Dot with one tablespoon of butter. Moisten the edge of the pie shell with water.

Roll out the remaining pastry and cut into strips about one-half inch wide. Place, lattice fashion over the top of the apples. Place another strip around the edge of the pie and crimp with the fingers. Bake in a 425-degree oven about 50 minutes or until the apples are tender.



THE train from London to Bournemouth had, for the last hour of its journey, been travelling very slowly, and it was long past blackout time, though not yet entirely dark, when we stood outside the station looking for the vehicles to transport us to the Royal Bath Hotel, where we were to spend the night prior to taking plane for Lisbon. We did not know then that there had been an air-raid alarm, and that trains slow down at such times to be able to stop if the line is bombed a few hundred yards ahead. The all-clear had sounded ten minutes before we disembarked; a plane carrying lights was visible overhead moving towards the sea. Subsequent events made it seem likely that it was British, and was helping to chase the raider away.

*Luscious tree-ripe  
Peaches canned fresh from  
Niagara Orchards*



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Brand  
PEACHES

CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED

## A Bombing at Bournemouth

BY B. K. SANDWELL

Bishop Renison and Mr. D. B. Rogers piled into a taxicab with a representative of the air line and sped off. The other six of us and the baggage were eventually stowed into a small station-wagon kind of bus and started towards the water-front. We were probably a quarter-mile away from it when two brilliant flashes lit the sky straight ahead of us, and two bursts of sound, one much louder than the other, reached our ears.

The bus-driver was obviously uncertain what to do, and was in no way helped by shouts from two men, apparently air raid wardens, bidding him put out his lights. (A special type of dimmed headlight is permitted on motor vehicles in motion because more people would be killed by collisions without it than by bombing with it.) After a minute or two, in the absence of any air-raid signal, he decided to proceed slowly. At the next corner we found ourselves in an area which appeared to have been deluged by a cloudburst; we did not know then that the second and more muffled of the two explosions had taken place in shallow water and hurled thousands of gallons of ocean in all directions. We thought a water-main had been broken.

A minute later, still heading straight in the direction of the flashes, we arrived in front of the hotel. It was pitch-dark, inside as well as out, except for a few pocket torches. Every window appeared to have been blown out, and one huge double door and its frame were falling out of the lobby wall, and had to be removed shortly after by firemen and hotel workers.

NOBODY knew just where the explosions had been nor what had caused them. Bishop Renison and Mr. Rogers were in the lobby, along with some thirty other people, several of whom were bandaging themselves or being bandaged for glass cuts. A stretcher-party arrived, went upstairs, and brought down a lady, conscious and cheerful but heavily bandaged, on the stretcher. A huge section of the ceiling of the lounge (we did not know it was the lounge till later) fell with a crash. Glass kept tinkling all over the place.

From Bishop Renison we learned that he had been on the point of registering, with six or seven people

from the train standing behind him, when the explosion occurred. He had scarcely begun to wonder what was happening, when a young South European foreigner, a youth of nineteen or so whom we afterwards discovered to have been in a pitiable state of nerves already and who may have had previous experience of bombing, either propelled himself or was propelled by the blast, over the Bishop's head, over the register desk, into the manager's office, where he immediately crawled under the big safe. His mother kept her head perfectly, and indeed with this exception there was no manifestation of nerves or hysteria. (But the Bishop, I gathered from the book next morning, never registered. He may have thought, as I did, that a hotel with no windows needed no list of guests anyhow.) Plaster continued to fall at intervals. Guests began coming in from the concert-hall or the movies, reporting that panics had been avoided in these places by the coolness of the performers or the staff, and then going cautiously up to their rooms, only to come down and observe that their beds were full of glass and they would rather sleep on the ground floor.

Bishop Renison and I decided to investigate the air-raid shelter which is an accessory of every hotel in England. As we entered it the Bishop was lighting up a pipe—very cheering in the circumstances. He was immediately pounced upon by a very ferocious elderly lady who apparently thought either that the match might be visible outside and attract more bombs, the shelter was in the very bowels of the cellar, or that the Germans might be flooding the place with inflammable but unsmellable gas. "How dare you?" she said. "Put that out instantly!" The Bishop naturally complied, but he and I decided that the air-raid shelter was not for us, unless there was a definite renewal of the bombing.

We returned to the lobby, where a waiter, only moderately flustered considering the circumstances, was now serving Scotch-and-soda to people who in all probability had never felt the need of a Scotch-and-soda so urgently. The air-line people had also come to life and were organizing in a little room whose windows were still partly in place, for the compiling of their manifest for the morning flight, with its carefully computed record of the weight of each passenger and his baggage. To this room were brought eventually, by some unknown heroes and heroines of the hotel staff whom I shall ever remember in my prayers, sandwiches and coffee for the whole score or more of passengers the best sandwiches and coffee of my English experience. We were weighed, we were fed, we began to feel human again. (The half-crown on the bill next morning seemed very moderate for this reception.)

IF ALL this sounds very unalarming, will the reader please remember that it was pitch-dark, blackout dark, that not a soul of our party had ever been in the hotel before and only one had ever been in Bournemouth, that we dared not seek other resting places because we had to leave for the plane from this hotel before dawn (departure was ultimately postponed by several hours, but we didn't know that), that we had no idea where the explosion had been nor how the hotel was built and what effect the blast might have had on it? Plaster continued to fall at intervals, and where plaster has fallen it is always reasonable to expect that more will fall. Stretcher parties looked in hopefully, but got no more cases.

About midnight a lady assistant manager, whom I shall always regard as a great person, came to the air-line room with a torch (we had been weighed by candle-light) and said that she could not recommend the beds because they might be full of glass, but that fresh mattresses had been spread on the floor of several bedrooms. Mr. Templin of the *Fergus Record* and I and one or two others elected for mattresses. The

majority elected for chairs in the lobby. The air-line's local manager apologized for hurrying away (he had stayed with us for three hours), explaining that his wife was alone in a house on the waterfront and had no telephone. We went to bed. Mr. Templin and I slept extremely well, but went out, with the Bishop, at the first sign of dawn to find out what had happened.

It seemed that a German raider, being chased from England, had decided to drop two of his enormous parachute bombs, and had touched the trigger half a second too late. At the point where they came down, one on the beach and one in the water, there is a hundred-foot cliff. Had one of them landed on the cliff there would be no Royal Bath Hotel, and the death-list might have been in the hundreds. Heavy iron-work on the beach was twisted into weird shapes like pull-candy, and a shed was reduced to matchwood. The great cliff materially reduced the force of the blast before it reached any human habitation though an interesting proof of the tendency of explosion blast to spread horizontally as soon as it gets a chance was the fact that bushes on the edge of the cliff were stripped of every vestige of leaf and twig.

### View of Britain

(Continued from Page 8)

ough notepaper, to the effect that it would be a good thing if the Russians and Germans exterminated one another. The idea of Germany as a useful bulwark against Communism is practically dead in Great Britain; it would not be revived even if there were a movement for a negotiated peace, for the impetus to such a movement would proceed solely from unutterable weariness of war, and not from any trust in Germany.

AND fifth and finally; there could be a movement for a negotiated peace in Great Britain, at any moment after the nation should cease to entertain a confident hope of victory. The psychological strain of the conflict is very severe. The British people have endured what no other nation except Russia has endured without breaking; but it has endured what other nations would not because it believed in ultimate victory, not because it hoped merely for a stalemate. Take away the hope of victory, and the British—rightly, as I believe—would not much care whether they were stalemated or flatly defeated. Rightly, I say, be-

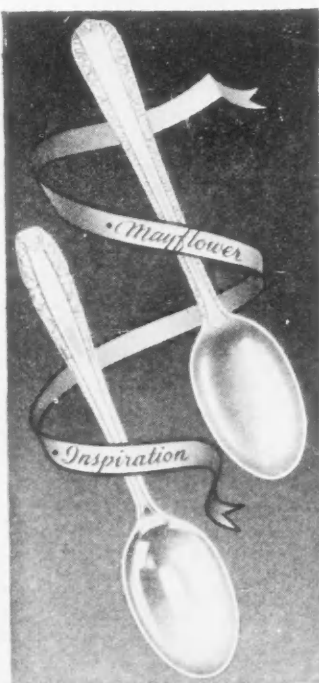
cause after a stalemate it would not again be within their power to organize for a new resistance. If the world still needs saving from Pan-Germanism after this war, the job will have to be done somewhere else, in another hemisphere, by less exhausted peoples.

The British do not yet, all of them, fully realize the price of victory over Germany. Many still think it can be procured by internal collapse and the revolt of the conquered. These things will ultimately help towards victory, but they will never create it. It is important that as the British come more and more to realize that the price of victory is higher than they thought, they should be enabled to feel that victory can nevertheless be bought—that there are enough free nations with enough men and resources to pay whatever price is demanded.

I HAVE said that the psychological strain of the conflict is very severe upon the British. This is an understatement. People in North America have heard so much about the wonderful way in which the British are standing it, that they are coming to the quite erroneous conclusion that they cannot be having much to stand. The truth is that being bombed is a frightful experience through which at least half the population of England has passed, not once but many times, and that it does not become much less frightful by repetition. The ordinary channels of social life are almost completely dammed up by the blackout and the shortage of gasoline; there is a depressing effect of this condition becoming so obvious that some newspapers and politicians are seriously arguing that the blackout does more harm than good. There is vast more compulsion than the average North American has any idea of; for example, people who have once volunteered for stretcher-bearer work or other forms of defence or police service find themselves in the police court if they fail to turn up for duty and are not permitted to resign no matter what the cause. Family life is disrupted on an enormous scale by the compulsory and marvellously satisfactory services. The rationed diet, for the poor who must work hard and cannot supplement it by restaurant meals, is slightly less than adequate and the clothing allowance a far cry for the poor who cannot afford the more durable fabrics, is pitiful. There is amazingly little complaint, but not because there is little to complain of. The British are suffering deeply, but they are suffering gladly because they are convinced they are suffering in a great and noble cause.

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Fleischmann's fresh Yeast is such a grand way to get more Vitamin B Complex you know"

WHY don't you try what so many are doing to step up vitality and guard against a Vitamin B Complex deficiency? Eat 2 cakes of Fleischmann's fresh Yeast every day — one in the morning, one at night. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of B Complex Vitamins. It gives you a rich, extra supply of them. Ask your grocer today for Fleischmann's fresh Yeast. Start eating it now — for its B Complex Vitamins and to add to your pep!

AND, IF YOU BAKE AT HOME, please don't forget this same Fleischmann's fresh Yeast has been Canada's favorite for 4 generations!

MADE IN CANADA



# "Back Page"

## A White Russian Reflects

BY L. de GEDEONOFF

"WHAT do you think of your country now?" "Aren't the Russians putting up a magnificent battle?" From all sides everywhere one hears these exclamations. "And how do you White Russians feel about it?"

Well, how would you feel about it if you were us? How would you feel if you had seen your relatives shot in front of your eyes—some torn to pieces by an angry mob, if your king and his royal family had been killed in a dirty cellar, if you had lost all you possessed and if your homeland was denied you and you wandered about the earth a "foreigner" until you died? And then, suddenly, the country of your birth was attacked by an "invincible" enemy army pushing forward across the land and killing thousands upon thousands of the men and women who had themselves attacked you? How would you feel? Your feelings would be hard to formulate, but you would think of the future of your country, and no matter how you hated its present regime, you would feel for its people now. Politics change, governments fall, but the Russian will remain. It is of him that you would think.

Inch by inch against the pressing hordes of the invaders Russian men and women are fighting tooth and nail, pitchfork and handmade grenade. They are digging trenches

around their cities, setting fire to the "ambars" the granaries filled with wheat and food for the winter months, denying themselves bread and sustenance in fear of it falling into the enemy's hands. They are Bolsheviks by name, but they are patriots by their actions. They are Russians defending their land. This is not a battle of Communists against Fascism, but of Germany against Russia.

Recently in Montreal the White Russian Colony, mostly old Russian army officers and naval officers, who had fought against the Reds, some of whom were crippled and wounded in the Civil War, others who had lost

their sons and daughters, aunts and uncles during the years of the Revolution, held a service for Russia in her present plight. Through various organizations they are also raising funds to aid the Canadian Red Cross in their drive for medical supplies to be sent to Soviet Russia. These people have not changed their views of Communism, nor forgotten the suffering and blood spilt during the Revolution. But they have seen the danger to their country and rose to its need.

During the magnificent service to the accompaniment of a Russian choir, singing as only Russians can sing, one could not help thinking

of the former atheistic attitude of the citizens for whom the prayers were offered, their denial of God, the desecration of the churches. But in the throes of the terrible conflict the Russians did not go to Lenin's tomb to seek their guidance and inspiration. They turned to the God whom they had reviled and filled the churches they had attempted to turn into museums. That too, is something to remember, and it is for these people that the service was held.

Of course there are some White Russians who probably can never forget, nor forgive, and it is hard to blame them. I suppose these are in sympathy with the Germans and some

have probably joined them. But there are also Nazi Jews, and plenty of Arcand followers. For the most part, the White Russians are not so shortsighted and look ahead to a day when Russia will herself work out her own destiny.

We White Russians must realize that the future of Russia will come out of Russia and not from us. We are too old, and have suffered much, we are sick in body and in spirit. We can but live in hope, not of rushing back to our castles and estates, but of ending our days as good citizens of our adopted countries, and ever carrying in our hearts a bit of our own homeland.

## THE GATHERING OF THE BIRDS

BIRDS of a feather  
Are flocking together,  
All in the chill October air,  
The harvests are over,  
Fruit, corn and clover,  
Are garnered and the world lies bare.

No more the robin chants at dawn,  
Or runs and hops across the lawn;  
Over the mating and the questing  
For the place and stuff for nesting;  
The sunny, silent hours of brooding  
Birth's mystery our thought  
Challenging.

The bird souls waking,  
The warm shells breaking,  
The new beaks peeping,  
The wide throats cheeping  
The foster mother,  
And all the bother  
Of foraging and feeding;  
The weariful, anxious leading  
Of the fledglings, with new wings  
unshed,  
Out of the nest into the world!

The migration is o'er  
And the birds once more,  
Each to its feather,  
Are flocking together.  
Robin and swallow  
The birds of lure follow;  
The stars that brought them hither  
are fading.  
Bidding them scatter, is gathering ..  
Her flocks for flight  
Through day and night  
Southward, ever southward winging,  
When summer flowers are  
spending!

Toronto J. LEWIS MILLIGAN.

## PROVIDENCE

WITH careful fragments do we  
build lives  
Unknown, when the wind moves  
the air,  
How a certain governance contrives  
The show before a comic mirror,  
Where atoms become skyscrapers,  
The tower is flung to the skies,  
There, even a minuscule capers  
And the meanest pauper a prince  
does.

But the silent wind matures, or slow  
Or swift and loudly will the glass  
break,  
That we may not hear before we go  
The bitter comment that the stars  
make.

IRVING LAYTON.

# EXCLUSIVE

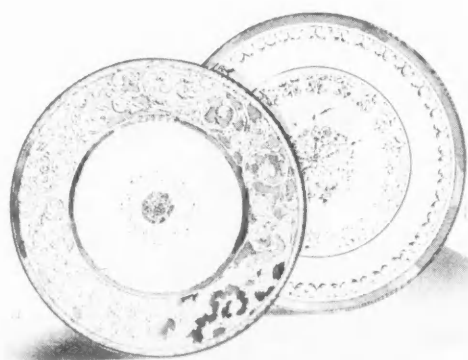
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Patterns that will grace your table with their dignity and beauty . . . names such as Coalport "Hazelton," and Royal Worcester "Albany" that will enhance the distinction of your hospitality. For fine dinnerware, like fine linens and silver, has long been among the dearest of household treasures, the very essence of love of home and pride of possessions . . .

EATON'S brings you, exclusively in Toronto, more than 150 of these famous English dinnerware patterns in fine bone china and semi-porcelain, held more precious than ever in these war-time days . . . just another instance of EATON'S important contributions to those intrinsically fine, those gracious things that enrich your way of living.

As you prize such fine possessions, EATON'S prizes its reputation for securing them for you . . . through the resources of our vast market coverage . . . through EATON prestige . . .



A. Wedgwood "Piazza Border" . . . 42-piece open stock set, \$100.80.

B. Minton "Lady Craven" . . . 42-piece complete set, \$132.00.

C. Royal Worcester "Albany" . . . 42-piece complete set, \$125.00.

D. Aynsley "Seville" . . . 42-piece open stock set, \$174.00.

E. Royal Doulton "Castleford" . . . 42-piece complete set, \$97.50.

F. Adderley "Oxford" . . . 42-piece complete set, \$75.00.

G. Coalport "Hazelton" . . . 42-piece complete set, \$135.00.

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## Labor Inventory From Unemployment Insurance



Above: King Michael of Rumania, accompanied by General Ion Antonescu, is pictured on a visit to the Ukrainian front where Rumanian troops are fighting against the Russians. Below: the King and his mother, Queen Helen, with convalescent wounded soldiers in a hospital in Bucharest. Last week it was reported that the Rumanians' tremendous losses before Odessa—estimated at five and one-half divisions—had shocked even pro-German quarters in Bucharest and there was growing Rumanian resistance to any further fighting East of the Dnieper. Ray Brock, New York "Times" correspondent in Ankara, Turkey, reported: "A wave of rioting, sabotage and bitter resistance to further Rumanian participation in a costly South Russian campaign is sweeping Rumania's North and Eastern Provinces. Rumanian courts-martials are swamped with scores of accused or suspected saboteurs, guerrillas, terrorists and army deserters, it is reported, and army firing squads have executed dozens of convicted spies and wreckers during the past several weeks." In the Ploesti oil fields, there is increasing sabotage and four supply and troops trains have been derailed. According to reports, sabotage in Bucharest arms plants is so widespread that production has been virtually halted.



STATISTICAL and other data on both employed and unemployed persons collected in connection with the operation of unemployment insurance constitute one of the important but frequently overlooked results flowing from this venture in social legislation upon which Canada embarked in July. This data opens up to industrial and merchandizing interests a mass of material hitherto unavailable which may be of considerable value in planning their operations.

In a short time the Unemployment Insurance Commission will have the first complete picture ever compiled of employment in Canada. During the depression when unemployment relief was at its height various but ineffective attempts were made to secure a statistical picture of unemployment breaking it down into occupations and trades. They failed because the only material available concerned people on relief, at the worst only a fraction of those it was desired to catalogue.

Under the Unemployment Insurance Act every person employed in insurable employment is registered and catalogued. His wages become a matter of record. So do his periods of unemployment and his per-

BY FRANCIS FLAHERTY

Canada's unemployment insurance scheme now in operation has two features which have not received much public consideration.

One is that the Government has immediate use of the cash payments. The other and more important is that the plan furnishes a most valuable inventory of labor resources.

iods of sickness, his experience, his skill.

From the records of the commission it will be possible for a manufacturer considering the establishment of a factory in a particular town to find out how many of the type of people he wishes to employ are there, how many are employed full-time, part-time or *Not* at all, what the prevailing wage rates are. The same information may be turned to advantage by retail merchants and by advertisers.

The discussions leading up to the enactment of the Unemployment Insurance Act in the main related to

the broad economic and social aspects of the scheme. It was put forward as a measure of reform which would bring a degree of economic security to a large group of wage-earners. There is reason to believe, however, that the Government in pushing the scheme into operation at the time it did was concerned with one of the indirect aspects, the taxation or investment aspect. It brings large sums of money into the treasury all of which are being put to use in financing war activity thus lessening the amount that must be raised by general taxation and borrowing.

Canadian business generally, if one can judge by representations of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce before the parliamentary committee which studied the act, did not look on its introduction with high favor. There is no evidence as yet, after a few months' experience with the scheme, to indicate whether business has changed its mind but since the system is here to stay and the Government is gaining the indirect benefit of securing funds business may well take stock of what indirect benefits it can derive.

A little more than a year ago

## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## U.S. Doing a Real War Job

BY P. M. RICHARDS

AMERICANS visiting Canada are surprised to find out how much Canada is doing in this war, also how much the people of Canada don't know about the production-for-war achievements of American industry. Last week's speech to the Canadian Club of Montreal by Walter D. Fuller, president of the U.S. National Association of Manufacturers, should help to clear up some popular misapprehensions in regard to the latter. In the year after the United States started to arm in July, 1940, he said, American industry made "more progress from scratch than Hitler's slave legions working under the much-vaunted dictator economy were able to make in five years."



When American industry took on the defence and war supply job, the United States had virtually no armament industries and had developed mass production entirely for a rising, peacetime standard of living.

To date, Mr. Fuller stated, U.S. industry has delivered more than \$10 billions of defence equipment to the Government, well over the \$9.3 billions which had been requested up to passage of Lease-Lend last March. Including the pending expansions of Lease-Lend, the total program now stands at \$66 billions. Stepped up by a record jump of 30 per cent in the first year of defence production, total industrial output now includes defence supply at the rate of nearly \$14 billions a year. This has largely been made possible through the achievement of the "relatively small" machine tool industry, which stepped up its annual production by 400 per cent over the previous peak of 1929. With machine tools no longer a bottleneck, work is now being speeded by wide subcontracting. As a result, primary or sub-contracts are already held by 32,000 of the 50,000 U.S. plants classed as available to work in some way on defence orders.

## Industry Most Cooperative

American manufacturers have been very ready to make the plant adjustments necessary for munitions production, Mr. Fuller stated, and he gave examples. Soap makers are making machine guns. Sewing machine manufacturers turn out pistols and landing gear. Bakery machinery companies make trench mortars. A lingerie maker weaves mosquito bars for soldiers in the tropics. A plastic plant now produces dynamite. A piccolo manufacturer in Massachusetts bores gun barrels. A lipstick maker makes cartridge clips and a lawnmower factory makes fuses. Carpet manufacturers make machine tool parts and a saw factory turns out defensive armor for airplanes.

Furthermore, production methods have been greatly speeded up. Now machine guns can be rifled 30 times faster than they used to be; a 48-hour gun making process has been cut to one minute; airplane propellers can be bored in twenty minutes instead of eight hours; armor plate is made in half the time it used to take; plants have been built in record time.

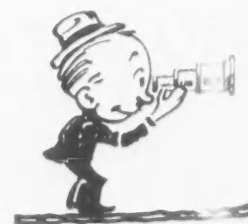
U.S. aircraft production is already nearly half way toward President Roosevelt's announced goal of 50,000 planes a year, Mr. Fuller stated. By next summer, he forecast, aluminum output will be at the rate of more than 1.5 billion pounds a year, nearly five times the output in 1940. Spectacular achievements, he indicated, are being made in ship production, deliveries of foodstuffs to Britain and in the supplying of farm machinery wherewith to cultivate an extra two million acres in the British Isles.

## New Wonders From Research

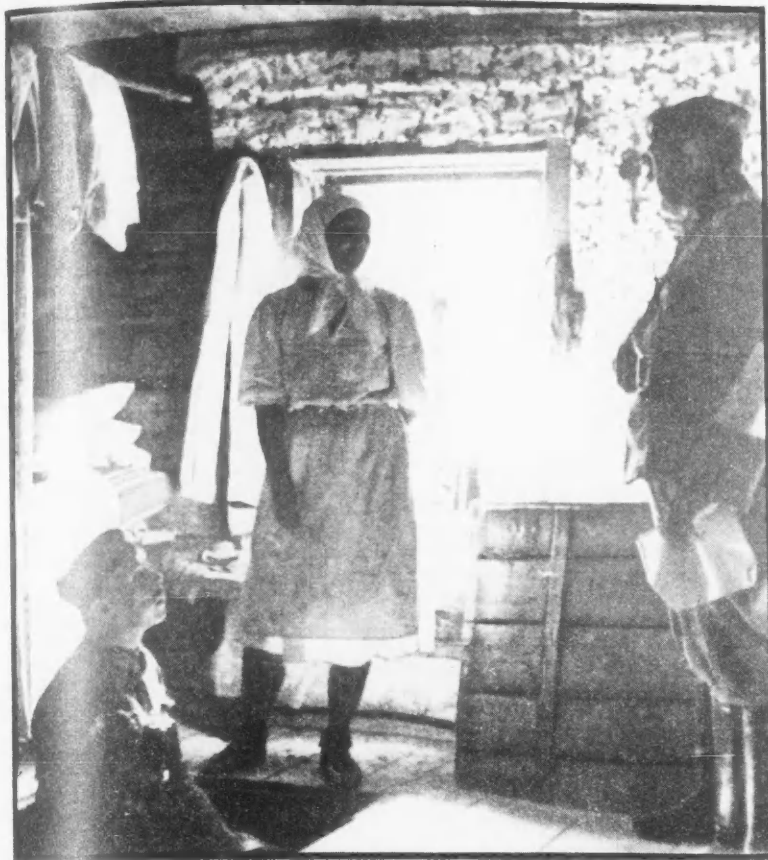
The flow of Lease-Lend munitions to Egypt bolster Britain's defence in the Middle East has already reached the level of a shipload a day. Hundreds of U.S. combat planes have been delivered to Africa, Singapore, China and the Netherlands East Indies. Machine tools asked for by Russia have been shipped. In July last, the total of U.S. munitions sent to Britain had already exceeded the whole amount shipped in the last war. That a real job has been done is evidenced by the fact that U.S. industry has already produced and delivered a dollar volume of goods greater than the Government specified as necessary for the defence of the country as late as March 10 of this year—eight months after it started to plan for defence.

Reporting that a record total of \$117 millions is being spent this year in the United States for industrial research, Mr. Fuller saw springing from such work new industrial wonders, and production tasks that would help counteract the forces of a postwar depression.

These are splendid facts to hear, especially in Canada and, it is to be hoped, in Britain, where perhaps more has been heard about loss of production due to strikes than about the tremendous accomplishments of American industry. For the sake of post-war relationships as well as wartime cooperation, it is highly desirable that the partners in defence of Democracy should have complete understanding and faith in each other. It should be remembered that Dr. Goebbels and U.S. isolationists are constantly trying to separate them.

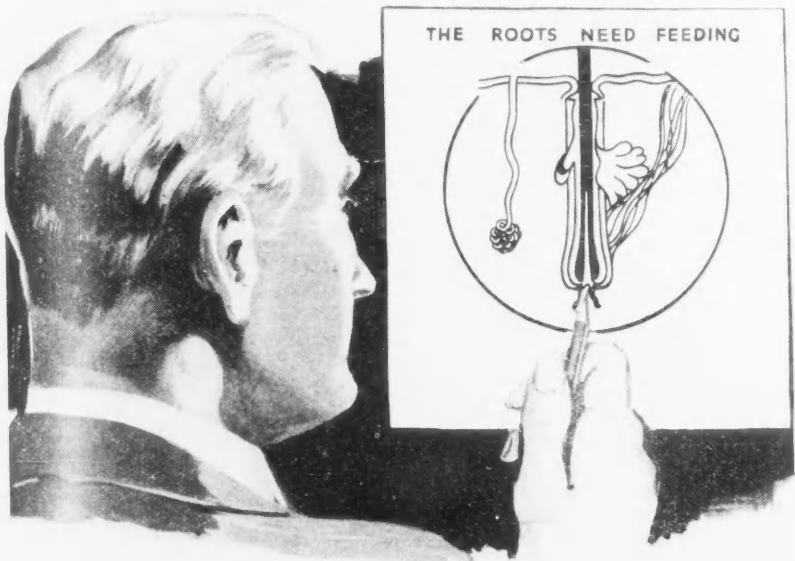






As the German armies in Russia advance, there is a continual mopping up necessary behind the front lines. Guerrillas have been used very effectively by the Russians and rooting them out has proven a nerve-racking, dangerous job for the Germans. Here searching Nazis have uncovered false flooring in a peasant's hut, question the occupant.

## Starved Scalps Cause Baldness



## SILVIKRIN Feeds the Hair

Bald patches may be signs that the scalp is not receiving necessary nourishment. Silvikrin is good for the hair and helps to stop dandruff and promote normal growth of hair.

Countless letters from grateful users testify that Silvikrin saved them from baldness. A few applications of Silvikrin may make a gratifying difference in the color and health of your hair. Be sure to get a bottle from your druggist to-day.



### How Your Hair Grows

In this diagram the black bulbous part is the "root" you can see if you pull out one of your hairs. But it is not the real root. The real root is the fibrous growth underneath the bulb. If that is still alive—even though the hair growing from it has disappeared—hair may still grow if properly treated.

### SILVIKRIN LOTION

For normally healthy hair or during cases of dandruff, thinning hair, etc., use Silvikrin Lotion as hair dressing to help keep the hair healthy. Bottle—95c.

### PURE SILVIKRIN

A concentrated hair treatment recommended to be used in cases of severe dandruff, heavy loss of hair, threatening baldness. One bottle sufficient for one month. Bottle—\$2.75.

**Silvikrin** HELPS NORMAL GROWTH

national registration was undertaken in Canada. Despite much voluntary work it was costly. Its purpose was to aid the war effort by finding what people were able to perform useful work in war industry and in other activities who were either unemployed or employed in some less vital pursuit. It was eight months before the information was available and by that time it was largely useless. Many of the people who might have found useful niches as a result of the registration had moved or taken other jobs before the people who might have been interested in securing their services could find out about them.

In Great Britain national registration was carried out through the employment exchanges operated in conjunction with the unemployment insurance service and the information was available in a few days.

So much for the statistical service which is an incidental of unemployment insurance. A complete and continuous inventory of the labor market is provided in place of the casual and imperfect data obtained in the past from payroll reports and relief rolls. The relief rolls told what persons were on relief but they gave no clue to the more important class of workers who experienced a greater or lesser degree of unemployment but carried themselves along on savings or through the generosity of relatives or friends. These unemployed persons will draw benefits under the unemployment insurance scheme and their periods of unemployment will be a matter of record. As they are the more intelligent and self-reliant of the unemployed in a particular community they are the people a prospective employer wants to know about.

### Stabilizing Factor

At the time of writing some 130,000 employers have been registered under the act and 2,565,000 employees' books have been issued. At an average contribution of 50 cents per week this number of insured workers will contribute \$65,000,000 a year to the fund. Assuming the war period lasts another two years a reserve of more than \$130,000,000 will have been built up to carry the scheme through any period of abnormal unemployment which may then ensue.

The distribution of benefits from this fund can not help but serve as a stabilizing factor in the period of post-war dislocation. Unemployed workers drawing benefits are assured of at least a minimum of purchasing power. Small retail merchants catering to workers who receive benefits have a degree of security about their business which they can not have if their customers are on relief because the benefits come as a matter of right for a definite length of time whereas relief payments depend on the policies and financial resources of municipal, provincial and Dominion governments.

Unemployment insurance in essence is a tax levied on one section of the population for a special purpose. As such it needs some explaining to the people who have to pay it. The Commission has attempted to do this in a small way by advertising but it is questionable if it has done enough. One of the causes of the strike at the Aluminum Company of Canada plant at Arvida, Que., was the deduction of unemployment insurance contributions from the workers' pay. These workers, apparently, had not been fully informed of the reason for the impost. Small employers throughout the country have been rather slow in registering despite the penalties for failure to register, largely because they did not know of their obligations.

Like all taxes this one necessarily involves some unfairness but the sense of unfair treatment on the part of those taxed is accentuated by the fact that some are *Not* taxed. With the insured groups are wide variations in the risk of unemployment and outside the insured groups at one end are such low-risk groups as government employees and at the other such high-risk groups as lumbermen, fishermen, sailors, steve-

dores, farm laborers and domestic servants.

As time goes on it may be expected some of these excepted employments will be brought within the scope of the act. It is also possible that, with wages increasing, the present maximum wage of \$2,000 per year for inclusion in the scheme may be raised.

The commission and the department of labor entertain great hopes concerning the usefulness of the national system of employment offices which is being set up in conjunction with the insurance plan replacing the employment services operated by the provincial governments. These

hopes are based largely on the operation of the employment exchanges in Great Britain. Owing to the great distances between centres of employment in this country the transfer of labor is not as simple a matter here as in Great Britain and some experience will be necessary before a satisfactory technique can be arrived at.

The organization of employment offices on a national scale will facilitate the placing of people with special skills in jobs. It will simplify the work of some personnel departments maintained by large employers to keep a watch for people with special aptitudes for certain tasks.

*Tomahawk*  
... on the war path!

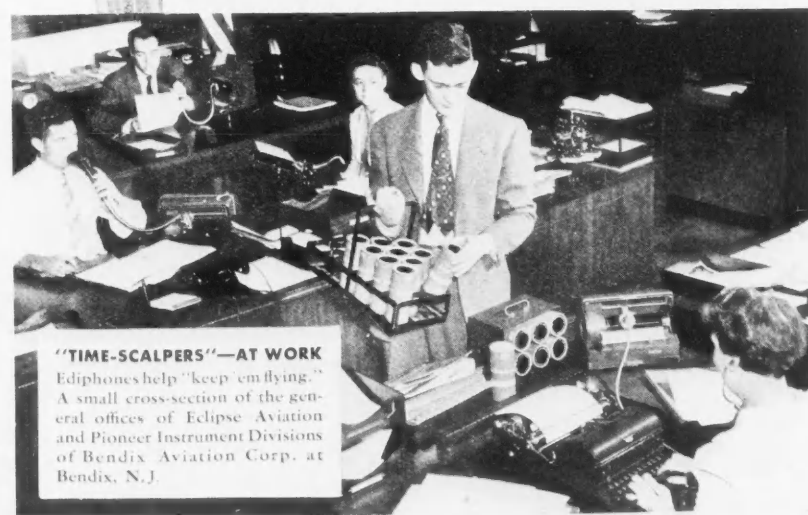


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# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

### ABITIBI

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some Abitibi bonds and would like to get some up-to-date information on this company, the progress it is making and the outlook for a reorganization. Do you think we bondholders can expect the whole situation to be clarified sometime soon?

—E. R. F., Toronto, Ont.

I doubt it. The way things look, Abitibi security holders are faced with another long wait before the company can be lifted out of receivership. Right now there is a motion before the Supreme Court of Ontario for a sale of the Abitibi properties without reserve bid. And that motion has developed into a contest as to the validity of the Moratorium Act which was passed by the Province of Ontario and which forbids the sale before December, 1942. Testing the validity of Ontario's Moratorium Act may consume the better part of a year if it is carried to the Privy Council in London.

The instituting of the Moratorium Act by the Province of Ontario is an obstacle to the sale of the company's properties before 1942—or until such time as the Court reaches a decision as to the Act's validity; and it is quite possible that the Moratorium will expire before any decision is reached.

The original motion for the sale of Abitibi properties, without reserve bid, was adjourned indefinitely, to be revived on notice, pending the finding of the Royal Commission. As you probably know, the notice has now been given and the motion revived. The Ontario government, which is opposed to the sale, proclaimed the Moratorium Act on October 11 and the Courts are asked to make a ruling on its legality. Until such a ruling is made, the company cannot be taken out of receivership or reorganized.

As for the progress the company is making, it worked at 100 per cent capacity throughout 1940 and operations will continue on this scale to the end of 1941 at least. It is estimated that net operating profit for September was well over \$1,750,000 and may be the highest monthly figure in the company's history. The financial position is greatly improved, even after the recent distribution made on account of bond interest.

### CENTRAL PATRICIA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

According to present quotations and dividends, Central Patricia shares are paying about 13 per cent of their value yearly. What is the reason for this? Wouldn't this be a good stock to buy? Or is there some question about the values of the ore at lower mine levels?

B. W., Tillsonburg, Ont.

The low level at which Central Patricia shares are selling, in comparison with its dividend yield, is by no means an uncommon experience in the mining industry today. The price decline is indicative of the attitude of the investing public to the uncertainties of the war, high taxes, rising costs, and the resultant lowering of earnings available for dividend distribution. At the current price I consider the stock a good investment.

Earnings this year are expected to show a margin above the 24 cents a share disbursed in dividends. A strong treasury position is maintained.

While a considerable drop in grade of ore was shown in the third quarter, production for the final three months of 1941 is again likely to be nearly normal. At the outset of the year ore reserves were in excess of 400,000 tons, of 0.41 oz. grade. So far only a limited tonnage has been mined below the 1,000-foot level, but to keep development well ahead of milling requirements a new interior shaft is to be sunk from the 2,050-foot horizon and four new levels established.

### SAN ANTONIO, NORANDA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold a number of shares in San Antonio Gold Mines. Would you advise the sale of these and a reinvestment in Noranda Mines?

—T. W. L., Vancouver, B.C.

I would be disinclined to dispose of San Antonio at present as the marked expansion in ore reserves, along with increase in mill capacity, presages considerably higher profits. Mill capacity has been increased from 330 to 550 tons daily and despite treatment of the higher tonnage not much change is expected in the grade of ore. Depth development is quite satisfactory and excellent results are being met with on the deeper of the new block of six levels.

A net profit of 20½ cents a share was made in 1940 when milling about 340 tons a day, and at the new high rate it is anticipated earnings will move up around 35 cents a share. A strong liquid position is maintained and it is not unlikely that the greater proportion of earnings will be distributed in dividends. Ore reserves at the end of 1940 were close to 757,000 tons, sufficient for about four years' milling at the new rate, and opening up of the new levels will mean a further increase.

Profits of Noranda this year are likely to be the highest in the company's history, despite heavy taxes.

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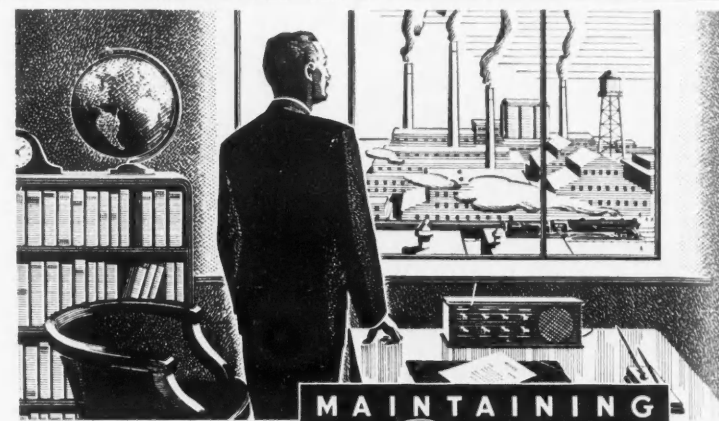
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# GOLD & DROSS

## McCOLL-FRONTENAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am writing to you for an opinion of the common and preferred stocks of McColl-Fontenac Oil. What is the outlook for earnings this year? Do you think the company will pay dividends?

C. C. D., Vancouver, B.C.

McColl-Fontenac may resume some small dividend payments on its common in the near future but I wouldn't count on it too heavily if I were you. As for the common and preferred stocks, the appeal of both issues is limited by high taxes and exchange restrictions, despite the fair yield on the latter.

The current year will not see much change from the 70 cents per share earned in the 11 months ended December 31, 1940, though increased war usage promises good sales volume. Rationing of gasoline for civilian use will be an adverse factor.

Refinery expansion should materially aid operating results and product prices have improved. Offsetting factors are increased crude oil purchasing costs, higher taxes and continued high tanker transportation costs.

## NATIONAL GROCERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Do you think the common stock of National Grocers has any attraction at all? What is the outlook for the company and what are the possibilities of dividends?

R. R. D., Halifax, N.S.

I think the common stock of National Grocers has less than average appeal at the present time, even though it is selling low in relation to earnings.

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The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY the FIRST day of DECEMBER next. The Chair to be taken at noon.

By Order of the Board,

JACKSON DODDS, G. W. SPINNEY,  
General Manager, General Manager  
Montreal, 21st October, 1941

Earnings in the current year will probably fall short of the 88 cents per share shown in 1940 and the relatively limited cash resources will, in all likelihood, delay dividends. Because of increased industrial activity, demand should run well ahead of last year, but increased costs and higher taxes will limit any real earnings gains.

National Grocers Company, Ltd., owns or leases and operates 32 wholesale branches in Ontario and owns a manufacturing plant at Toronto.

## THOMPSON CADILLAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

For three years I've had 300 shares of Thompson Cadillac Mining Corporation. Can you give me any information?

E.W.L., Montreal, Que.

An assignment was made by Thompson Cadillac Mining Corporation in 1939 and the outlook does not look very bright for shareholders. The mill was leased to another mining company later the same year. The company has considerable debts,

these being reported at approximately \$93,000, after it went into bankruptcy. The ore is difficult to treat and to permit a profitable operation a roaster plant was necessary and finances were not available for its installation.

## McVITTIE-KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I bought some shares of McVittie-Kirkland Gold Mines several years ago and am wondering when I can expect some activity and a rise in price.

G.V.P., Toronto, Ont.

McVittie-Kirkland Gold Mines has been inactive for a couple of years. Some diamond drilling was done on the claims in McVittie and McGarry townships, Larder Lake area, but I understand the results were nothing to get excited about. No further activity is likely until financing conditions improve. The ground held in Dessaret township, Quebec, was forfeited some time ago. Most of the McVittie-Kirkland shareholders, I believe, are in the United States.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of the New York stock market was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

### THE PATTERN OF MARKET BEHAVIOR

Market recessions are generally proportionate to the extent of the preceding rises, as well as the volume of public participation occurring during the distribution interval that takes place at the top of such advances. The American stock market decline in the first half of last year, for instance, came in the wake of an 18-month rise (March 1938 to September 1939) that carried prices up by some 60%. Following this cyclical advance there was witnessed an extended interval of distribution running from October 1939 through April 1940. The subsequent decline, which took some 40 points off the market, while occasioned by major adverse news developments, nevertheless was not greatly out of keeping with the extent and duration of the preceding advance.

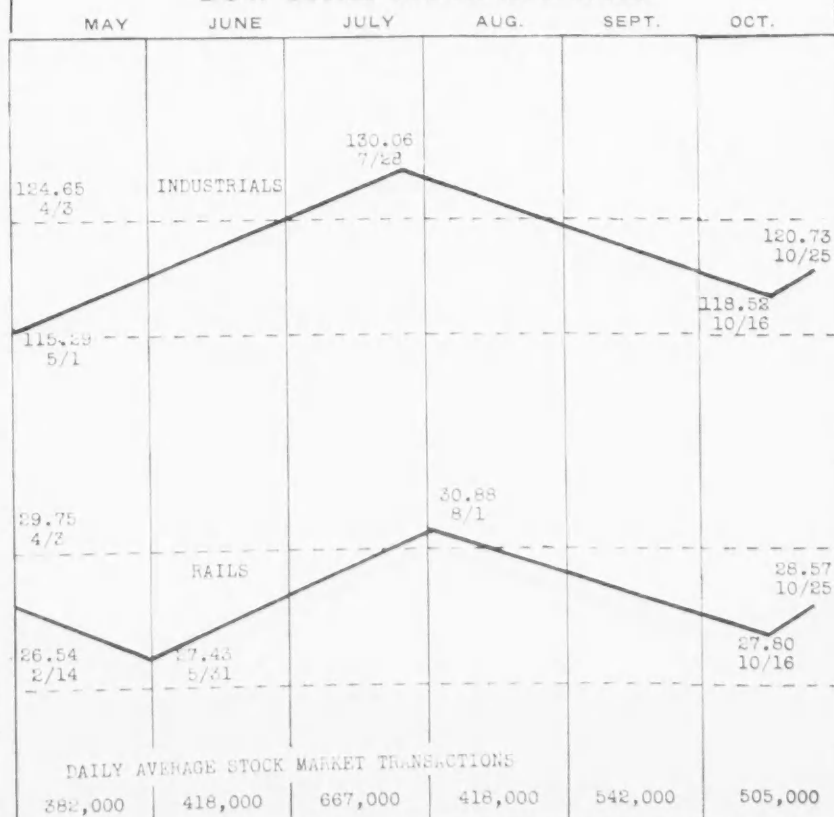
### MARKET OUTLOOK NOT THAT OF 1940

In the current instance, decline has followed on a rise that covered but 3 months (May to July) and carried prices up by but 13%. The period of distribution, at the most, ran for only 6 weeks (August to mid-September) with little evidences of public participation on any important scale. Furthermore, the character of current news (Moscow, Japan, ship sinkings, priorities, price fixing), while adverse, can hardly be said to possess either the implications of shock or the war developments of May 1940. Altogether, then, it is not our opinion that the market is now facing the type of upset witnessed during the spring of last year.

### A FOUNDATION FOR CYCLICAL ADVANCE

To the contrary, we regard the New York market as currently in a broad area of accumulation that has been running since February of this year. The churning, or backward and forward movements in this area, represent the normal type of action by which a foundation is laid for eventual cyclical advance of appreciable magnitude. While evidence is lacking that the decline now under way has yet attained a level of final support, we are, nevertheless of the opinion that a constructive attitude can now be taken toward the general accumulation of selected stocks during periods of price weakness—a stand exactly the opposite of that taken by us in August (see our Forecast of August 24) when the three-month advance was peaking and bullishness was generally prevalent.

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# ABOUT INSURANCE

## War Damage and Town Planning in Britain

BY GEORGE GILBERT

UNDER the War Damage Act in Great Britain there is in operation a compulsory contributory scheme of compensation for war damage to buildings and other immovable property as well as a compulsory insurance scheme for all movable assets of business undertakings, such as plant and machinery and office and shop equipment, and there is also a voluntary insurance plan for all personal chattels, such as clothing, furniture, etc.

For the administration of the scheme of compensation for damages to buildings and other immovable property a body called the War Damage Commission has been set up, while the collection of the contributions is in the hands of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The other two insurance schemes are administered by the Board of Trade, a Government Department, while the premiums are collected and the policies are issued by the insurance companies and Lloyd's underwriters, acting as agents of the Board of Trade.

In a recent memorandum issued by the War Damage Commission it is pointed out that while the War Damage Act makes provision for a "cost of works" payment to make good war damage to buildings and land where the damage does not involve total loss, or a "value" payment where it does, Section 7 of the Act

introduces modifications of these general provisions. This Section provides that the Treasury shall give directions to be observed by the Commission for securing that the provisions relating to the making of payments in respect of war damage shall be executed in conformity with the public interest.

### Two Categories

These modifications fall into two categories, the first of which comprises "the imposition of requirements as to the nature of the works, the materials to be used and the time for execution thereof; and the substitution of a value payment for a cost of works payment where restoration of the building would be contrary to public interest". The exercise of these powers is dependent upon the previous publication by the Commission of notices specifying areas, classes of hereditaments or classes of works, and the imposition, by means of such notices, on any

In certain specified areas in Great Britain any person proposing to execute works of war damage repair where the total cost will be over £1,000 must first notify the War Damage Commission, which in turn will consult the local authorities to ascertain whether the proposed works conform with their intentions regarding replanning, etc.

Power is given under the law to the War Damage Commission to impose requirements as to the nature of works, the materials to be used, and the time for their execution, and it may change a cost of works (cost of repairs) payment into a value (total loss) payment in cases where the restoration of a building would be contrary to the public interest.

person who proposes to execute works for making good war damage of a kind covered by the specification, of an obligation to submit particulars of the proposed works to the Commission before execution.

In the second category are included: 1. "The right to impose conditions on a value payment to secure that it is used for the construction, alteration or acquisition of a building in substitution of the damaged building. 2. A power to make a cost of works payment where a value payment would otherwise be appropriate. 3. A power to make a payment over and above the proper cost of works payment in consideration of the omission, by agreement with the Commission, of works the cost of which would otherwise have been payable." The exercise by the Commission of the powers in the second category is not dependent upon the previous publication of notices specifying areas, classes of hereditaments or classes of works.

It is pointed out that directions having been received from the Treasury requiring payments to be made as far as possible in accordance with the public interest in respect of town and country planning, it has become the duty of the Commission to exercise its powers of specifying areas, classes of hereditaments and classes of works in order that in such cases it may be informed beforehand of the intention to execute works and may exercise in appropriate cases all the powers referred to above. The Commission is required to afford to local authorities proper opportunities for making representations as to the exercise by the Commission of these powers.

### Prescribed Sum

It is stated by the Commission in the memorandum that the first step contemplated is the specification of classes of works in the form of "all works to a single hereditament which cost more than a certain sum in a certain area". It is proposed that the prescribed sum for the purpose of this formula shall be £1,000, or ten times the net annual value of the hereditament (six times the gross annual value in Scotland), whichever is the less.

It is further proposed that in relation to the money limit, the areas should be co-terminous with local government areas, provided that if there are any wards, parishes or other recognized local government subdivisions in which there has been no war damage, such areas might be excluded. In addition, the Commissioners subsequently contemplate prescribing smaller areas, either within or without the local government areas covered by the specification of works, in which an obligation will be imposed to submit proposals for all works other than temporary works. This procedure would be limited to those areas where the degree of damage, the nature of the property, and the need for replanning in detail make it desirable that the fullest measure of control should be exercised.

Local authorities are invited to make suggestions for the specification of "works" or "areas" within their boundaries. It is emphasized that the Commission is concerned

of "reconstruction areas" referred to in the Uthwatt Report or with any measures which may be decided upon by those authorities responsible for Planning whether short or long term. Also, at the present time all building works of any size are subject to control by the Ministry of Works and Buildings and certain Government Departments under Defence Regulation 56A in order to ensure that the available supply of labor and materials is utilized to the best advantage.

It is recognized that it is the duty of the Commission to see that its payments when made are made as far as possible in accordance with the public interest in relation to town and country planning, but the Commission can only operate in direct relation to war damage. By proper exercise of its powers, the Commission, in consultation with planning authorities and the responsible central Government Departments, can undoubtedly make a useful contribution towards the better use of the

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"Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Porto Rico offer opportunities not only to increase sales of those Canadian products which have been shipped here for decades, but to introduce new lines, previously imported from Europe and Asia, in which Canadian exporters have until recently been unable to compete. All these countries wish to buy nearer home where delivery can be assured."

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"All exporters interested in initiating or expanding sales in these Caribbean markets should write to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, or the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Apartado 1945, Havana, Cuba."

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY  
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

land of Britain. It can ensure that good planning will not be prejudiced by hasty and ill-considered restoration of war-damaged buildings.

Following were the first areas to come under War Damage Act of which official notice was recently given by the War Damage Commission: The City and County of London, the cities of Birmingham, Bristol, Coventry, Hull, Liverpool, Plymouth, Salford, and Sheffield, the county boroughs of Bootle, Birkenhead, Southampton, Swansea, and Wallasey, and the borough of Gosport. Five other areas have since been added to the list, as follows: County Boroughs of East Ham and West Ham, that part of the County Borough of Portsmouth south of Portcreek, Boroughs of Crosby and of Dover, and the Burgh of Grenock.

## Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Under a whole life participating policy, do you obtain better value for your money by leaving the dividends to accumulate in order to have the policy become paid up some time in the future, or by applying the dividends to purchase additional insurance so as to increase the amount of the policy?

D. F. S., Montreal, Que.

If family protection is the main purpose of the insurance, you obtain more protection by applying the dividends to purchase additional insurance, because a larger amount would be payable to your beneficiaries in the event of your death than if you left the dividends with the company to accumulate at interest.

On the other hand, if you regard the insurance as it stands at present as adequate for the purpose and the main object is to have the insurance become paid up as soon as possible so that there will be no further premium payments to make, the insurance will become paid up sooner if you leave the dividends with the company than if you use them to purchase paid-up additions to the policy.

Editor, About Insurance:

As a subscriber to your paper, I wish you would advise me through your page on insurance matters as to the following:

I have been approached regarding fire insurance by an agent representing Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company and desire some information as to this company. Is the Wawanesa Mutual in good financial condition with proper reserves for contingencies, and has this company a good reputation for paying claims? Any advice you can give me which will help me to decide will be appreciated.

S. J. L., Dryden, Ont.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, with head office at Wawanesa, Manitoba, was originally incorporated under Provincial charter in Manitoba, but since May 8, 1930, has been operating under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of business in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$1,225,354 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1940 its total assets, according to Government figures, were \$2,879,976, while its total liabilities, including unearned premium reserves, amounted to \$1,366,121, showing a surplus of \$1,513,855 over all liabilities. Its total income in 1940 was \$1,928,724, while its total expenditure was \$1,683,428. It showed an underwriting gain for the year of \$151,868. All claims are readily collectable. The company is in a strong financial position and safe to do business with.

Editor, About Insurance:

I am enclosing a Certificate of Membership in the North Pacific Health and Accident Association.

I should be glad if you would kindly analyze this and let me know whether in your opinion the benefits are worth the cost. Also, if possible, kindly let me know whether this is a strong company, and safe to insure with.

C. A., New Westminster, B.C.

North Pacific Health and Accident Association, of Vancouver, B.C., is not

an insurance company but a mutual benefit association. As such it is not required to maintain a deposit with the Government for the protection of policyholders nor to maintain reserves on its health and accident certificates. Those who purchase these certificates are bound not only by the conditions set out in them but are also subject to the by-laws and regulations of the association. Without knowing what these by-laws and regulations are and the liability they impose, the purchaser is in the position of one buying a pig in a poke.

Consequently we advise against depending upon such an organization for insurance protection. Our advice is to buy what accident and sickness insurance is needed from a regularly licensed legal reserve insurance institution which maintains a deposit with the Government in this country for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Such insurance is cheaper in the long run, and you also avoid future loss and disappointment.

## Insurance Men Meet

TO TORONTO falls the honor of being the first Canadian city to play host to the members of the Association of Life Agency Officers and Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, who will convene in the Royal York Hotel on November 3, 4 and 5 for the 20th joint annual meeting, all previous annual meetings of this group having been held in Chicago. Approximately 500 delegates, accompanied by their wives, will attend the Toronto meeting.

The Association of Life Agency Officers and Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau represent more than 150 life insurance companies in the United States and Canada, securing over 80% of the new ordinary life insurance in both countries.

Col. George A. Drew, leader of the Ontario Conservative Party, will be the principal speaker at the annual banquet on Tuesday evening, November 4, when he will recount highlights of his recent visit to Britain.

## Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GOLD mines throughout Canada will derive outstanding benefit from the decision of the Canadian Government to freeze prices of material. The new legislation is expected to stem the upward trend in costs of operations.

Gold mine operators in the Kirkland Lake district are on record with the statement that the C.I.O. is an irresponsible organization and will not be recognized under any circumstances. On the other hand, the Board of Conciliation which recently sat at Kirkland Lake has given a decision in favor of recognition. There the matter rests.

Meanwhile, although the Canadian Government has frozen wages at the mines at the present peak, a circular was recently distributed among the workers at Kirkland Lake suggesting a demand for an increase of 15 cents per hour.

Copper has come to be regarded as one of the more highly prized metals in North America. Washington has decreed that the red metal must be withheld from civilian use in every possible way. This includes a ban on the metal in building construction, as well as in plumbing needs and even lipstick holders, etc.

Zinc, which was recently raised in price to 9.25 per lb. in New York for the high grade product, is still in great demand and with even this high price failing to bring out sufficient metal to meet the demand.

International Mining Corp. reports net assets had a value of \$4,746,294 as of September 30, amounting to \$9.67 per share.

Paymaster Con. Mines produced \$156,088 during September. Output for the first nine months of 1941 was \$1,341,342, compared with \$1,296,975 in the corresponding period of 1940.

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## STABILIZATION OF PRICES AND WAGES

*Your Country asks your loyal support  
of this Wartime Measure*

**TWO NEW CONTROLS** have now become essential in Canada's wartime design for living. These are:

### (1) Control of Prices

Commencing November 17, 1941, there may be no increase in the prices of goods and services generally unless absolutely necessary and authorized by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

### (2) Control of Wages

No employer, with certain limited exceptions, may increase the basic wage rates paid to his employees unless authorized by a Board on which the Government, employers and employees are represented. But after February 15, 1942, every employer with the same exceptions, will be obliged to pay a cost of living bonus and to adjust this bonus every three months.

#### Action Necessary to Stop Inflation

This Government action has been taken to prevent the inflation we knew in the last war, and its subsequent depression, unemployment and suffering.

Every housewife knows that prices are rising, and rising prices, unless controlled, will make it more costly and difficult to finance the war. Rising prices, unchecked, will spread confusion in industry and trade; will hinder production and proper distribution of supplies; will make the cost of living rise more rapidly than wages and salaries; will lessen the value of savings; will result in hardship for almost everyone, and especially those with small incomes. And the result of uncontrolled inflation, after the war, when prices drop, will again be depression and unemployment. Prices cannot be controlled without control of wages. Excess profits are, and will continue to be, under rigid control.

#### Coverage of Wages Stabilization Order

The Order is applicable to the following employers:

- 1—Every employer normally subject to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.
- 2—Every employer engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, or war supplies, or the construction of defence projects.

3—Every building trades employer with ten or more employees.

4—Every other private employer with fifty or more employees.

The Order does not apply to employers in agriculture or fishing, or to hospitals, religious, charitable or educational associations operated on a non-profit basis.

#### Wage Provisions

Except on written permission of the National War Labour Board, no employer may increase his basic wage rates. This permission can only be given in cases where the Board has found the wage rates to be low. Wage rates which are unduly high will not have to be decreased, but in such cases the Board may order the employer to defer the cost of living bonus.

#### Cost of Living Bonus

Every employer covered by the Order must pay to all his employees except those above the rank of foreman a wartime cost of living bonus.

Effective November 15, each employer already paying a bonus under PC 7440 of December 16, 1940, shall add to such bonus an amount based on the rise in the cost of living index for October 1941, above the index number used to determine the current amount of the bonus.

Effective February 15, 1942, each employer who has not been paying a cost of living bonus must begin to pay a bonus based on the rise in the index between October, 1941, and January, 1942, unless ordered by the Board to base the bonus on the rise in the cost of living over a longer period.

The bonus is calculated on the following basis: For each rise of one point in the cost of living the amount of the bonus shall be 25 cents per week, except for male workers under 21 years of age and female workers, who, if employed at basic rates of less than \$25.00 per week, shall receive a bonus of 1 percent of their basic wage rates.

These bonuses will be adjusted regularly every three months.

#### Administration

The Order will be administered by five regional Boards under the direction of a National War Labour Board. Labour and employers will be represented on each of these Boards. Watch for the announcement of these Boards to which inquiries concerning the application of the Order should be directed.

### Whole-Hearted Support Required

Your Government knows that this policy, as it affects labour, industry, commerce, and agriculture, demands a degree of restriction to which Canadians are not accustomed, and is directly a wartime measure. It will demand self-discipline and self-control. It will need the whole-hearted support of everyone who has the well-being of his fellow citizens at heart. But by loyal co-operation, Canadians can have much more assurance that the fears, sense of insecurity, the suffering and profiteering which inflation always brings, will neither interfere now in the winning of this war, nor in the recovery and reconstruction of Canada and the Canadian way of living after the war is over.

Issued under the authority of  
Hon. N. A. McLARTY,  
Minister of Labour

## Britain's Manpower

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

For a long time a controversy raged in England as to the formation of the Army: some said it should be placed on a qualitative basis—a mechanized force; others that it should be a mechanized force supported by well-trained infantry. The two schools have never become reconciled.

Aggravating the situation is the lax policy of the Ministry of Labor which has prevented the proper allocation of non-military manpower in industry.

**T**HOUGH the recent report of the Beveridge Committee was mainly concerned with how to put the men in His Majesty's Forces to best use, it focussed British attention on the whole vast problem of labor power and fighting power. Ever since the black days when a small number of men in a large number of armored fighting vehicles smashed their way through Belgium and France the problem of how to use manpower has pressed heavily upon the Government.

There were those who said that, since in any case Great Britain could never compete in terms of numbers with the great Nazi armies, she should prepare her military challenge on a qualitative basis. According to this school, the army should be no bigger than was required to direct a great apparatus of the mechanized tools of war.

For a time this school held almost undisputed sway—at least in argument. There were others who said that the tank units were the fine crust of the army but that they must be supported by large bodies of first-class infantry. And in one sense this "opposition" school was supported by the changes in the grand strategy of the war brought about by the collapse of our European allies. For, it could be argued, the day had arrived when Great Britain must talk of competing with the vast masses of the German army.

#### Unsettled Argument

So the arguments went on and neither side has been satisfied, nor is ever likely to be satisfied. The lax policy of the Ministry of Labor has been a nettle of exacerbation to both groups. In general terms, it has prevented the proper allocation of non-military manpower in industry. Even still, at this late stage, there are men doing jobs which may not be by any stretch of the imagination be called desirable in a totalitarian war, much less necessary.

But Mr. Bevin has lately taken a rather stronger angle, not so much with the men as with the women. There is a new line-up of women and as a result of the new program it is

expected that a minimum of 700,000 will be secured for war work or the services by next June. With the announcement of this intensified process came the official reminder that the man-power position was serious and that it could not be solved until large numbers of women were obtained to do the "soft" Forces jobs and to work in factories.

#### Every Hand Needed

It is indeed a lamentable state of affairs that questions which really involve general principles should still be discussed after the war has run for two years. If we were concerned now with the final adjustments in the allocation of labor and fighting power already drawn out by the compelling magnet of a complete—a really totalitarian—policy, then we should accuse those in control merely of a lack of application to the finer points of administration and policy. But what is being discussed now is the very principle of calling up men and women. We are still in the stage where hundreds of thousands of men and women may or may not be released for war service by the decision of the Government. This is all wrong. Whatever the variation of need as between the forces and industry, and as between different parts of industry, it surely was plain a year or more ago that every hand would have to be brought into operation on a war job, that no one should be left to fritter away his time and energy in an irrelevant occupation.

If this question had been properly settled at the outset, then all that would remain to do now would be to apply the sliding scale which should apportion men and women to various jobs as the need varied, and there would arise from this none but incidental criticisms of the Government's interpretation of the war situation. Instead, we have suggestion and criticism, counter-suggestion and counter-criticism, of the entire policy. It is time that an end was put to this, and if Mr. Bevin's more intense efforts are an earnest of still more thorough measures to come they are doubly welcome.



Henry Ford strikes with an axe the rear compartment door of one of Ford's new plastic-bodied cars. The plastic was scarcely marred. When a similar panel made of steel was struck, the axe slashed clear through.